INSURANCE.

All Indian Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But this can be put into practice only by individuals to help Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVII NO 26-- BOMBAY WEDNESDAY JANUARY 30 1929 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
192			
2 Jul	Narkunda x	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	16,572
9	Kanpura ..		16, 01
16	Dara *		10,953
23	Karmak ..		10,602
2 Au	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23	Rajputana ..		16,568
30	Malaja x ..		20,837
6 Sep	Sangola ..		16,650
13	Kanpura ..		16,601
20	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 Oct	Viceroy of India ..		19,00
11	Karoa * ..		10,946
18	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
25	Narkunda x ..		16,57.
1 Nov	Macedonia ..		19,00
8	Dara * ..		10 954
15	Karmak ..		10,602
22	Mooltan ..		20,847
29	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 Dec	Rajputana ..		16,568
13	Mantua ..		10,946
20	Maloja ..		20 837
27	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea.	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O Special Train across France in both directions.	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charges for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929, these two vessels will be one class ships. Fares as follows:—

		Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£56	£98

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

434-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929.		
1st Feb. 9.30 a.m	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
3rd "	Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan,
15th "	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Mar	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
15th "	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
29th "	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia
26th April	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1929		
30th Jan.	Bankura ..	Busreh viaKarachi & Persian Gulf Ports
30 h "	Khandalla ..	Eas & South Africa.
1st Feb.	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi
2nd "	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi
4th "	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder Por Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
6th "	Ellora ..	Mombassa only.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500|- only; Apply for paticulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Yamagata Maru	3807	20 Jan.	31 Jan
*Nagato Maru ..	5901	28 "	3 Feb.
Hakusan Maru..	10401	....	@3 Feb
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Jan.	13 "
Harun Maru ..	10500	....	@20 "
*Hakodate Maru	5303	16 Feb	28 "
*Koyei Maru ..	4739	20 "	3 Mar.
Kitan Maru ..	8000	....	@6 "
Tamba Maru ..	5845	2 Mar.	16 Mar.
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@20 "

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Kashima Maru	10000	7 Feb.	24 Feb,
Hakone Maru	10700	21 "	10 Mar.
Suwa Maru ..	10700	7 Mar.	24 "

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Shinyo Maru	2 000	20 Feb.	27 Feb.
Siberia Maru ..	2000	6 Mar.	13 Mar.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

BANKING

Bank of India Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK. LTD
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay.
J. Tirath & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.
Tele. Address:—"Ulcer" Kandi.

BANKING.

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.

Authorised and Subscribed	Rs.
Capital	40,00,000
Capital called up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies.

Agra.	Lahore.
Allahabad	Lahore City.
Allahabad City.	Lucknow.
Amritsar.	Lucknow City
Bareilly.	Aminabad Park,
Benares.	Lucknow.
Bombay.	Lyallpur.
Cawnpore.	Meerut.
Cawnpore City.	Moradabad.
Chandausi.	Mussoorie.
Dehra Dun.	Muttra.
Delhi.	Nagpur.
Fyzabad.	Nami Tal.
Gorakpur.	Patna.
Hapur.	Rae Bareli.
Hathras.	Raipur.
Jhansi.	Rangoon.
Jubbulpore.	Shahjahanpur.
	Sitapur.

Pay Offices:

Auraiya.	Ghaziabad.
Deoband.	Sikandrabad.
Etawah.	Sambhal.

LONDON BANKERS:
The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank, Limited.

Banking business of every description transacted on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Afreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Kadjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.)
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mil Agent, Ahmedabad)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq. M. A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kartavala, Esq., M. A.
(Agent,) The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai. Naib Dewan, Baroda.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Insure with the Pioneers of Life Assurance work in Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL
LIFE ASSURANCE LTD. (Est. 1891)

No Share-holders No Capitalists. | TRUSTEE — GOVT. OFFICIAL TRUSTEE. | Claims paid over Rs. 550,000 Insurance fund over Rs. 400,000

Compare with others its GREAT AGE, SECURITY, Management and Absolutely the lowest rates.

CASH BONUS in the shape of difference of premium with the Bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

BANKING

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	" 100,000,00
Reserve Fund	" 102,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	Singapore
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shimonoseka
Calcutta	Lyons	Sourabaya
Canton	Manila	San Francisco
Changchun	Marunouchi	Samarang
Darien	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sydney
Hamburg	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagoya	Tokyo
Harbin	Osaka	Tsinan
Hongkong	Peking	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeir	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO
Manager.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.
(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—
SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address:—"COMEALONG"
Telephone:—21079

INSURANCE

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13, Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserve. Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE EAST & WEST
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay

A Sure Cure

for Indigestion, Brain-fag, Weak memory, etc.

Rupee ONE only for a tin (32 pills)

The Atank Nigrah Pills

For particulars write to:—
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)
Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Rd.

Bombay Chronicle.

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local Rs. a.	Mofussil Rs. a.
Yearly	20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.

Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly ..... Rs. 4 Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.

SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CANDIDATES with the knowledge of English upto 5th Standard desirous of learning Compounding:—Apply to the RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER, Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital, Bombay 8.
A 31717

WANTED—Good and Experienced FITTERS and CARPENTERS. Apply personally TRIANGULAR MOTOR WORKS, Sassoon Docks Road, Colaba.
A R1425

WANTED.

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS on Commission or pay or both to sell SHARES of world-famous tea concerns of Bengal. Please apply with testimonials to Messrs. **ARYAN PLANTERS AGENCY,** 219, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.
A

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NASH with style and charm that gladdens the eye, luxury that gratifies every taste, and a price that suits practically any income. The costly leather upholstrey and the interior trim, with a new folding windshield with a snugly folding burbank top, with Nash design bumpers and bumperettes. A longer car, a more luxurious car, with comfort, safety and satisfaction built into every detail and the power pick-up, speed of high turbulence, high compression performance. Any make of second-hand car exchanged. Sole distributors, AIMILA AUTOMOBILE Co., Queens Road, Bombay.
N 31637

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—DOUBLE ROOMS, rent Rs. 23 to Rs. 30/- and blocks in Morarji Goculdas Chawls, Sandhurst Road, for immediate occupation and also from 1st March. Apply Mr. PARMANAND: Guest House, China Baug, Girgaum Back Road.
C R1428

FOR SALE.

FINE PROPERTY FOR SALE,—No. 104 Shunkershett Road, Poona — Freehold-seven acres good buildings. Apply to the RESIDENT.
R1429

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE DELHI.—(Registered under Act XXI of 1860) Teaches and Grants Diplomas in Dentistry, Homoeopathy Electro-Homoeopathy and Biochemistry.—Please apply for Prospectus to Dr. R. R. Gupta H.M.D. Principal.
M R1391

BOOKS.

MATRICULATION PERSIAN COURSE Newest publication, conforming to amended University curriculum. Rs. 2-4. To be had of all booksellers. Sole distributors: GENERAL NEWS AGENCY, Calicut St., Frere Road, Bombay.
L R1426

MEDICAL

MADANKAMESWAR LEHAM.—A boon to the weak and the Impotent. Improves Vigor, Strength and Manhood. Cures heat, and diabetes, gives wonderful effects. 2 Tins enough. 20 Tolas tin—Rs. 1-4-0. V. P. extra. P. C. A. CO., Ayurvedic Samaj Peridepi. Nellore Dt., M. P.
M R1356

LOANS.

FREE "KEY TO WEALTH" on how to obtain loans without interest. Apply:—THE BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD. Bombay 2.
L 31542

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DEALING in everything on BROKERAGE principle on moderate commission and up-to-date work. Give trial orders and satisfy yourself. THE ROYAL TRADING CO. Post Box 3537 Bombay.
T 31573

THE REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY offers exclusive selling agencies to dealers of character and financial soundness to handle the REMBLICK typewriter. The openings afford excellent prospects to energetic business men. For terms apply to MANAGING DIRECTOR, 3, Council House Street, Calcutta.
T 31708

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that about 10 tons of cleaned sandal wood of the Sandur State forests cut into billets will be sold in public auction by the Dewan Saheb of Sandur on the 26th February, 1929, at 12 noon at Sandur, subject to the following conditions:

(1) The sale is subject to the confirmation by the Agent to the Governor-General, Madras States, Trivandrum.

(2) Intending bidders should deposit a sum of Rs. 100/- as earnest money before they are allowed to bid.

(3) As soon as the sales are knocked down 1/4 of the bid amount, excluding the contract deposit of Rs. 100/- should be paid at once, and the remaining amount should be credited into the Sandur State treasury within 7 days from the receipt of the confirmation of sales by the Agent to the Governor-General, who will have the powers of rejecting all or any one of the bids without assigning reason for doing so.

(4) The usual deposit of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them at the close of the sale.

(Sd.) T. RAMACHANDRA IYER, Dewan.
Sandur (Bellary Dt.).
31714

TRADE MARK CAUTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned, Ganges Printing Ink Factory Ltd., Manufacturers, of 22, Canning Street, Calcutta, are the Owners and Sole Proprietors of the following Trade-Mark:—

with or without the words Ganges Ink, used in respect of all kinds of Printing Inks, Varnishes and Roller Composition.

A declaration in respect of the said Trade-Mark was registered in British India under Act XVI of 1908 on the 28th day of February 1928.

Ganges Printing Ink Factory, Ltd.
G. LOCHEN,
Managing Director.
31715

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS A PRIZE of Rs. 250/- for the most effective design for the cover of the NEW QUARTERLY JOURNAL he intends editing and publishing in London on Indian Affairs.

Competition open till the end of February.

All answers to be sent to the undersigned, whose decision will be final.

SIR ALBION BANERJI,
Jammu.
31719

COTTON MARKET

Now remains 103 Rs. Fluctuations

TO KNOW THE FUTURE RESULT. purchase PROFESSOR SHAH'S SPECIAL COTTON FORECAST.

	Rs.
Till April May 1929 Charge..	125
Weekly Cotton Forecast Charge..	10
Monthly Cotton Forecast Charge.	30

4 **BUREAU REPORTS** till 8-11-28 and **GINNING REPORT** were proved exactly correct as previously published in this paper. All are welcomed to examine at my place **WHOLE LIFE HISTORY** is predicted by examining **PALM.**

Special accommodation for Ladies visiting hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 6 to 8 p.m. (S. T.), Kalbadevi Road opp. Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association (Alshi's Patia) on 2nd floor, Bombay, No. 2.

PROFESSOR SHAH, PALMIST.

Manufacturers and Businessmen

Wishing to extend their business in Punjab and Delhi Provinces are invited to consult.

The
Continental Advertising Co.,
Anarkali, Lahore (India).

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SWEET-TONE PIANO BY S. ROSE & CO., ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 3rd February, 1929, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed, to sell by Public Auction in the bungalow at Southyard Mazagon Dock (B. I. Dockyard) very handsome and slightly used household furniture such as sweet tone piano by S. Rose & Co., mirror back side-boards, dinner waggons drawing room chesterfield suites, cabinets, mirror and panel door almyrahs, bed-steads, glass and plated-ware, electric ceiling and table fans, carpets, teapoys, etc., etc.

The property of P. S. King, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE, BRAND NEW, "LANCIA" MOTOR CAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. T. R. Pratt (Bombay), Limited, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at the Company's Show Rooms, Hughes Road.

One 22 H.P. Brand New Lancia motor car, 4 seater, Weman Saloon, equipped with six detachable wheels and tyres, full equipment consisting of starting and lighting system, spare wheel carrier, horn, Magneto lamps and kit of tools.

The above Car can be seen at the Company's Show Rooms between 9 a.m. and 6 p.m.

SALEWILL TAKE PLACE AT OUR ROOMS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT KURLA, CHEMBUR, BORIVLI AND NASIK.

THE NASIK PROPERTY WILL BE SOLD AT NASIK ON THE PREMISES.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2328 of 1927 (Madusudan Damodar Raote and others vs. Vasantao Damodar Raote and others) and pursuant to the consent orders dated 19th December, 1927, and 26th March, 1928, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 12th February next at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

LOT NO. 1.—All that piece of land together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate at Kurla in Taluka South Salsette, admeasuring according to the old title deeds about 790 square yards and according to the Government record of right about 800 square yards, bearing New Survey No. 203, Pot No. 1, Non-Agricultural Survey No. 217 and assessed by the Kurla Municipality as House No. 338. New Mill Ward and bounded on the East by Railway Compound, on the West by the land of Sakharam Sadashiv Kale, on the North by the land of Doming Pascol Keo and on the South by the land of Dadoba Govindji.

LOT NO. 2.—All that piece of Gawthan land situate at Chembur in Pot Tukadi, Kurla, admeasuring according to the old title deeds about 66 feet in length and about 56 feet in breadth with house or structure standing thereon, including open land in front of the house measuring about 30 feet in length and 26 feet in breadth and bounded on the East by gully and beyond it by the house of Krishnaji Arjunji, on the West by a 5 feet passage leading to the house of Chandrabhagabai and beyond it by public road, on the South by the house of Khanderao Damodar and on the North by the house of Narayan Hiraji and which land bears no survey number.

LOT NO. 3.—All those pieces of land or fields of the Khoti tenure situate at Mowje Magathan in Malad near Borivli, Pot Tukdi, Bandra, bearing according to the old title deeds, survey No. 56, 56, 56, 50 Varkas, 56 Varkas, Pot No. 3, 4, 5, 5, 5 and admeasuring about 3 acres 34 3/4 gunthas, and bearing according to the records of right and Khoti's records Survey No. 50, 56, 56, Pot Hissa No. 3, 2-3-4-5, Falni No. 2-3-4, admeasuring about 4 acres and 15 3/4 gunthas.

ON SUNDAY, THE 3RD MARCH, AT 2 P.M. (S. T.), ON THE PREMISES AT NASIK.

LOT No. 4.—All that piece of land together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Panchwati, Nasik, admeasuring according to the City Survey Register about 140 square yards, bearing Collector's City Survey No. 5664, and assessed by the Municipal Committee of Nasik under No. 4452A and bounded on the East by property bearing City Survey No. 5714, belonging to Narayan Sitaram Pandurlikar, on the West by public road and beyond it by the Ram Mandir of Ahalyabai, on the North by a public road and on the South by property bearing City Survey No. 5663 belonging to Dattatraya Mahadeo Kalamkar.

N.B.—Private offers will be received by the Receiver 2 days before the sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Hormusjee M. Vakeel and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL

FOR TWO DAYS ONLY—TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 6-15 & 10 P.M.

The Most Beautiful Woman in Paris

HUGUETTE DUFLOS

From the Comedie Francaise In The Great Spectacular Photoplay

KONIGSMARK

OR A ROYAL ROMANCE

From the Novel of Pierre Benoit.

SOCIETY was created to be a blessing to mankind, but its Pillars have conserved power for themselves and impaired the progress of the younger generation by imposing social barriers that have sapped the life of its charm of living, as if the maladies existing in this world were not enough. In the rejuvination of India a revolt must take place before society could be brought to realize its obligations to the youth of the country. But youths are to be their own liberators.

INDULAL YAJNIK

acts as a guide to the youths of this country and illustrates vividly how to achieve the end, in his novel film

YOUNG INDIA
YOUNG INDIA
YOUNG INDIA

now being shewn at the

WEST-END CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD.

NONE NEED MISS IT

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.

A Display of Dancing

By Pupils of

Miss SHACKELL

Entitled

THE GARDEN OF BACCHUS

Admission Rs. 4/8, 3/6, 2/4 Re. 1/2.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

A Screen EPIC by the author of

'THE FOUR HORSEMEN'

"TORRENT"

FEATURING

RICARDO CORTEZ
GRETA GARBO

A METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER PICTURE.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 & 10

THE WIFE WHO WASN'T WANTED

STARRING

IRENE RICH
HUNTLY GORDON.

A WARNER BROS. SCREEN CLASSIC.

THE PICTURE EVERY WIFE WANTS TO SEE.

THE GLOBE

SANDHURST ROAD

NEXT SATURDAY

Swift as a Hawk—Relentless as a Cobra

"THE MYSTERY PILOT"

with

REX LEASE

and **KATHRYN McGUIRE**

A Serial in 21 Reels

will be finished in 2 Weeks

1st WEEK! 11 PARTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD.

Presents

TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK

Imperial's Greatest and Costliest Super Production

'The MAGIC FLUTE'

FEATURING

Miss SULOCHANA, Miss GOHAR, Messrs. BILLIMORIA, GHORY and other well known stars.

SOLO DANCES

By the well-known American dancer

MISS GRACE BOROUGHS

Picture full of laughs thrills

DAILY FOUR SHOWS at 5 7, 9 and 11 p.m.

EXTRA SHOW At 3 p.m.

DON'T MISS.

TO-NIGHT THIS WEEK

Sharda's Popular Production

FAIRY OF THE FLUTE

Beautiful Love Romance

Featuring

Indian Douglas Fairbanks

Master VITHAL and Miss LOBO

Hair-raising and Awe-inspiring Stunts

Also STAGE DANCE by

Miss Mohini (EKBAL)

who comes on the Stage after a long time.

Beautiful Voice—Classical Dance—Sweet Song with Pleasant Music.

TIME:—Sat., Sunday at 3 p.m.

DAILY:—5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.

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New Charni Road.

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YOUNG ASCETIC.

GUJARAT PRODUCTION

Cook EASY

Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE

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Bombay Agents:—
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BOMBAY

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay Jan. 29.

The local market opened at Rs. 356-4 for Broach A|M delivery and declined to Rs. 355-12 on scattered liquidation. At the decline there was good enquiry from Commission houses and prices improved. Liverpool opened at a rise of 3 points and rates at 4 p.m. were as under:—

Broach	A|M.	356|8.
Broach	J|A.	362|4
Oomra	Mar.	319|8
Oomra	May	323|-
Bengal	Mar.	273
Bengal	May	277

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, January 29.

The forward market opened at Rs. 355|12 for Broach A|M but declined on general selling by local operators and commission firms, along with Japanese houses. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A|M	354|8
Broach J|A	360|8
Oomra Mar	317
Oomra May	320|8
Bengal Mar	271
Bengal May	275

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, January 29.

April	239-10—1.20
July	235.00—0.70

READY COTTON SALES.

100	C. G. Kesha & Co.	C. P. No 1	322
100	Do	Darwah	308
100	Japan T & Co.	Amraoti	313
100	Forbes & Co	Kundla	274
200	Volkart Bros	Neemuch	295
200	Do	Malkapur	295
200	Do	Akola	294
100	A Damodar & Co	Vambori	290
200	Do	Sindhi	329
100	E. D. Sassoon	Berar	241
100	Colaba Land Mill	Vadhwan	335
100	Do	Adoni	350
200	Toyomankwa	Wun	319/329
200	Patel Cotton & Co.	Jalna	281
100	Birla Bros	Berar	310

ROOM RATE

Bombay, Jan. 29.

Bengal March	274
Bengal May	278
Broach A./M.	356
Broach J./A.	362
Oomra March	319
Oomra May	322

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	284	279	271	264
Sindh	286	281	273	266
Punjab	281	276	268	261
Rajputana	284	279	271	264
Oomra No 3	327	322	316	306 —
C. P. No 1	347	342	336	326,—
C. P. No 2	337	332	323	316 —
Khundesh	—	—	294	284 —

INDIAN COTTON FIGURE

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In Full-pressed Bales	Since 1st September. 2days	This year	Last year
Khandesh	5,162	148,132	175,105
Central India	3,023	108,719	145,131
Barsi and Nagar	2,172	106,292	106,392
Hyderabad-Gaorani	243	36,590	65,702
Berar	6,004	387,146	366,703
Central Provinces	2,607	192,255	152,607
Total Oomras	19,211	1,039,134	1,074,641
Dholera	520	35,935	53,883
N.-W. Provinces	...	53,907	59,617
Rajputana	...	18,528	22,217
Sind-Punjab	609	29,338	95,963
Broach	86	3,624	2,615
Coompta & Dharwar	...	9,634	3,576
Westerns-Northerns	224	9,220	3,662
Cocoanada	...	1	...
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	3,642	7,648
Persian	...	816	3,234
American	258	2,495	21,111
Egyptian and African	...	17,455	9,378
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	10	64
Total	20,908	11,93,739	1,357,609

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st September to 24th January

In Full pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	5,936	329,704	208,522
Japan & China	15,257	575,662	345,187
Coast Ports	...	8,626	11,347
Up-country by Rail	...	49,551	37,281
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	58,143	43,765
Total	21,193	10,21,686	6,46,102

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 28.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment sellers Jan/Feb. £19/0/0
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment paid Apl/May £18/0/0
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton.—
Shipment hull buyers Jan/Feb. £15/12/6
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment sellers Jan/Feb. £19/11/3

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

PRICATE CABLES.

Messrs, Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk:—"Market quiet Spinners only buying on decline."

Reuter:—"Market was nervous and irregular. Anticipating a possicle reaction. Prices at first declined on liquidation and then advanced on Trade buying."

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York dated 28th inst.

March highest 19.96 (11-10 a.m.) lowest lowest 19.78 (12.59 p.m.).

Long liquidation absorbed by trade buying.

NEW YORK

New York, Jan. 28.

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).—	
March	19.90
May	19.93
July	19.57
New York Noon Call.—	
March	19.89
May	19.93
July	19.57
New Orleans 9-30 a.m.—	
May	19.30

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 28.

March	19.90	plus .05
May	19.93	plus .07
July	19.59	plus .11
October	19.41	plus .15
December	19.35	plus .16
Middling Spot	20.15	plus .05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Jan. 28.

March	19.24	plus .03
May	19.29	plus .05
Middling Spot	18.97	

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Jan. 28.

Bales

Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	30,000
,, exports to Great Britain	5,000
,, ,, to the Continent	1,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 28.

	Opening	Closing.
January	10.18	10.19 plus .05
February		10.20 plus .05
March	10.24	10.26 plus .05
April		10.25 plus .05
May	10.30	10.32 plus .06
June		10.26 plus .05
July	10.28	10.29 plus .05
August		10.23 plus .05
September		10.17 plus .05
October	10.09	10.12 plus .06
November		10.08 plus .06
December		10.09 plus .07
January		10.06 plus .07
Middling Spot		10.42 plus .03

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Jan. 28.

Bales.

Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	50

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET.

Liverpool, Jan. 28.

March close at s9/2 3/4d.
May close at s9/3 3/4d.
July close at s9/6 1/8d.
March Chicago Wheat close at 123 1/2 cents.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 28.

Scinde, Fully Good	7.20
Scinde, Fine	7.45
Scinde, Superfine	7.70
Bengal, Good	6.95
Bengal, Fully Good	7.20
Bengal, Fine	7.45
Oomra, Good	7.55
Oomra, Fully Good	7.85
Oomra, Fine	8.15
Broach, Fully Good	8.65
Broach, Fine	8.90
Broach, Superfine	9.15

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 28.

January	18.26 plus .02
February	18.38 plus .02
March	18.51—.02
April	18.51—.02
May	18.70—
June	18.70—
July	18.84—.01
August	18.84—.01
September	18.81—.01
October	18.76—.01
November	18.73 plus. .04
December	18.72 plus .04
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	18.85—.05

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1928-29	1927-28
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date 28-1-29	7642000	6652000
Receipts Yesterday 28-1-29	30000	33000
Exports to date 28-129	5470000	4568000
Stock at Ports 25-1-29	2247000	2368000
Stock at Interior Towns 25-1-29	1119000	1182000
Stock at Liverpool 25-1-29	1049000	798000
Visible Supply 25-1-29	5624000	5596000
Quantity in Sight 25-1-29	12332000	11068000

STOCKS AND SHARES

Further Improvement in Mill Shares

—:o:—

LONG LIQUIDATION IN STEELS

Bombay, Jan. 29.

Cotton Mill Shares opened steady at a rise of Rs. 2/8 and ruled firm on bull support and short covering. The chief demand was centered in Bombay Dyeing Tata Irin & Steel shares opened steady but declined os long liquidation. The selling was influenced by expectations of decreased production. Hydros were steady. Bombay Burmah & Mining shares ruled quiet with no demand. Cement shares were mostly steady.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Jan. 29.

Bombay Dyeing 876, 77, 80, 78
Century 406, 7, 6, 7
Colaba 150,
Crescent 140, 38
Fazul 782, 81, 83, 82,
Indore 376, 95-10.
Madhowji 55,
Nagpur 503, 2, 3,
New Great 242, 43-2,
Pearl 503, 2, 3-2,
Simplex 78,
Swadeshi 453, 55, 53
Burma 813, 12, 11, 8, 7, 6,
Hydro 1125, 24, 25, 23,
Tram 153, 53-2,
Deff. 285, 83, 84, 83-2,
Ord. 79-2, 4, 2, 78-14-79,
Bundi 21/4,
Indian 347, 46, 45-10
Katni Ord. 240,
Alcock 346,

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, Jan. 29.

Ahmedabad Advance 100 10f 355
Apollo 50 nil, 5
Assir Veerji (5) nll 2/8
Barsi (250) 20y 145
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 160
Bharat (250) 10y 68/12.
Bombay Cotton (500) nil 160
Bombay Dyeing (200) 201 878/12
Bombay Industrial (20) 5
Bradbury (250) Nil 160
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 35
Century 100 20y 407/8
Central India 100f 503/12.
Ceylon 100 nil 24/8
Colaba Land and Mill 100 6i 150
Coorla 100 7f 162/8
Crescent 100 9f 138/12
Currimbhoy 250 nil 157/8
David 250 nil 240
Dawn 250 a 15y 536/4.
E. D. Sassoon United Dfd. 1 nil 6/10/
Ebrahim Pabany 200 7/8f 216/4.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 92/8
Elphinstone 100 nil 7/8
Fazulbhoy 250 25f 782/8
Finlay 100 10y 112/8
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 225
Gokak 100 2/8 1 127/8.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 1,000 100y 1740
Indian Bleaching, etc., 100 10f 238/12.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75y 1300
Indore Malwa 100 13/12f 395
Jameshed 250 nil 22/8
Jam Ranjit Singhji 1,000 100y 1700
Kastoorchand 50 nil 15/8
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2400
Khatau Makanjee 100 nil 80
Kohinoor 100 13/0/6y 212-8.
Lakshmi Cotton 250 75f 1445.
Madho Rao Scindia 100 nil 8/8
Madhowji Dharamsi 100 nil 55
Madras United 250 7/8i 450
Maneckjee Petit 1,000 20y 1100
Mathradas 50 nil 20
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 73|12
Minerva 80 nil 75
Morarji Goculdas 10,00 nil 1150
Model Mills, Nagpur 250 nil 85
Mysore 50 5+2f 170
New City of Bombay 100 nil 110
New Great Eastern 200 10y 243/2
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 60
Pearl 250 10f 503/2
Phoenix 100 20y 355.
Premier 10 nil 6/8
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 8/8
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 50 5/8y 69
Sholapur 1,000 120f 5600
Simplex 250 nil 78/12.
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 12
Swadeshi 100 10f 453/12
Swan 100 10y 115
Tata Mills 25 nil 48|2
Vishnu Cotton 500 401 2320
Western India Spinning 1,000 50y 960

BANKS.

Bank of India 50-2/8f 102/4
Baroda 50 3f 78/8
Central 25 0/8/0f 22/10
Eastern £5 4sh 90/8
Imperial 500 40f x-d. 1427|8
Imperial Contributory 125 10f. xd. 351/4
Union 5 /4/-3/12
P. & O. Bank £10 10f 129

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10 0/8/0i 21/4
Central India Mining 10 10
Gwalior Cement 70 10y 110
Indian Cement 200 nil 345/10
Katni Cement Ordy. 100 10 240
Katni Cement Def. 100 10 860
Punjab Cement 100 nil 14
Shahabad Cement 100 7y 160
Shivrajpur 10 2 11/6 22/12
United Cement 100 6y 93

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 500 31/11/6f 890
Amritsar Pattis 100 3/10/6f 128
Central Provinces 100 2/11/6f 100.
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6i 98
Gujarat 100 2/4/3f 90/8.
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 93
Larkhana 100 1i 88
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 75
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6 f 100
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4/3i 85
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 90 xd.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/3 96
Sind Light 100 5/7/6 134
Tapti Valley 18/21 665
Upper Sind 100 nil 86

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKING.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6/8y 134
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y 138
Andhra Valley Ordy 10,000 20y 592/8
Bombay Tramways Ordy 50 2/81 153/2
Tata Hydro Electric O 1,000 40f 1123/12
Tata Power O 1,000 nil 492/8.
Karachi Electricity 100 2/4i 140
Poona Electricity 100 7y 133/12

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20y 1185
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 220
Manmad Manufacturing 250 20y 270
New Berar 500 70y 875
New Mofussil 400 30y 503/12.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 410
Volkart U. P. 500 30y 487/8

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10 nil 4/8
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 50
Empire of India Life 100 30/52 2060
Jupiter General Insurance Ordy. 11 nil. 11
New India Assurance 15 1y 22/8
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 100d 2125
Vulcan 10 0/8/0y 7
Industrial & Prudential 6 0|5|0y 11

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 100 nil 346/4
Attock Oil £1 nil 29.
Belapur Co. 50 nil 18
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P.
Paid 200 40y 505
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 250 12/8y 236/4
Bombay Uganda 80 nil 32/8
B. Burma T. Corporation 125 806/4 x.d.
Do. Contributory 50 12f. 283/12.
British Burma Petroleum 8s. 0/4/0y 1/14
Burma Corp. 10 As. 6+1* 12/4
Jost Engineering 50 54-12/8 187/8
Kemp 200 15 200
Mackenzi Saw Mil's 100 202/8
Port Canning, 1,000 45 625.
Scindia Steam 12/14
Tata Construction 30 4y 57
Tata Iron (ordinary) 55 1y 79
Tata Iron (deferred) 50 nil 283/2
Bombay Telephone 50 1y 55

DEBENTURES.

Andhra Valley B 8 109/6
Apollo Mills B. 7/8 F. T.) 100
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94/8
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 105
Bombay Telephone T 8-1/2 114
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F.T.) 86
Kohinoor Mil's T. 7 103
Tata Hydro B. 8 110/12
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c.: 103
Tata Power 7/12 p.c. £103.
Andhra Valley 7 1/2 p.c £103.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 28.

T T Berlin on London	20 41
T T Amsterdam on London	12.09-5/8
T T Brussels on London	34.89
T T Madrid on London	closed
T T Milan on London	92.63
T T Berne on London	25.21
T T Paris on London	124.05
T TLondon on Prague	163.87

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Jan. 28.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	3-3/8 p.c.
,, 7 Days' Market Loans	3-1/2 p.c.
Bank bills, 3 months	4-11/32 p.c.
Bank bills, 6 months	4-1/2 p.c.
Fine trade bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p.c.
Fine trade bills, 6 months	5-1/4 p.c.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 28.

Rozerio Santa Fe, per 6 lb. Cargoes,—
Shipment sellers January 44/3
Barletta Russo, per 64 lb. Cargoes.—
Shipment sellers Jan/Feb. 44/3
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.—
Paid Afloat 46/9
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, January 29.

Wheat	615 Cwts
Linseed	5,750 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,435 ,,
Gingellyseeds	5,840 ,,
Groundnuts	56,691 ,,
Castorseed	8,384 ,,
Rice	2,475 ,,
Myrabollams	3,065 ,,
Cottonseed	33,289 ,,
Gram	925 ,,
Joowar	3,621 ,,
Bajree	2,823 ,,
Coal	890 Tons.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Jan. 28.

Linseed Oil naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery sellers Feb/April 28/3
Delivery Oil, naked, Londonfi cwt.—
Deliver. sellers May/Aug. 28/7-1/2

Money Market

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan. 29.

B C RATE:—
T T 1/6.
D D 1/6 1/32
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32
Banks Selling D. D. 1/6 1/16
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Jan.
Banks Selling T T 1/6. Feb.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/16
Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/16 Feb.
NEW YORK:—
B. C. Rate T T 275 1/4
Banks Selling T T 274 3/4
Banks Buying T T 274
Banks Buying 3 months 268-1/2.
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 930.
Banks Buying D D 940
Banks Buying 3 Mos 955
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T. T. 124 1/4
Banks Buying 60 days 121-1/4
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 137.
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 173 3/4
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 154
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90-3/4.
CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.85 28th inst
Shanghai/London 2/7 1/8 29th inst
London/Japan 1/10 11/32 28th inst
London/Paris 124.05 28th inst
London/Belgium 34.890 28th inst
London/Switzerland 25.21 28th inst
London/Italy 92.60 28th inst
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady and Quiet.
Gold £4-4-11-1/2 26th inst. £4-4-11 1/2 28th inst.
Silver London Ready 26 1/16 26th inst. 26 1/8 28th inst
Silver London Forward 26 1/8 26th inst 26 3/16 28th inst.
Silver New York Ready 56 7/8 26th inst 57 1/16 28th inst.
London Discount 3 Mons 4 11/32 p.c.; 26th inst 4 11/32 p.c.; 28th inst.
London Discount 6 Mons 4-1/2 p.c.; 26th inst. 4-1/2 p.c.; 28th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent., Bank of England Rate 4 1|2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 6 per cent.
3 Mons 5 1|2 per cent, 6 Mons 5 per cent, 12 Mons. 4 1|2 per cent.
Tone:—Tight.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 29.

3 1|2 p. c. Rupee Paper Rs. 73-5-6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931 86 Rs. 92/12.
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 92/4
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 85
4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1954 Rs 96/12
4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs 94/10.
5 per cent War Loan due 1928-47 Rs 99/12.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100/8
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 101-2.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 104-10.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102-8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/8
6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 108/6
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 83
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs 82
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 82
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110/2.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs 100/12
Forward Rates 1st Feb. sett:
3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 73/3/6.
1945-55—Rs. 104 10-0
Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS

Bombay, Jan. 29.

3 Months Discounts 4 11/32 per cent
6 Months Discounts 4-1/2 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 5 1/2 per cent.
One month 5 per cent.
Three months 5-1/4 per cent.
Six months 5-1/4 per cent.
Twelve months 4-1/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 7 per cent.

"Tone of Silver":—Quiet and steady. India was a buyer at lower rate. Sellers holding back. Market has a more steady appearance.

BULLION MARKET.

THE BOMBAY BULLION BROKER'S ASSOCIATION LTD.

SILVER.

Bombay, January 29.

	Rs.	as	P.
Silver Ready	59	4	0
1st Settlement	59	4	0
2nd Settlement	59	5	0

Tone quiet but steady.

GOLD.

Gold Ready	21	10	3
1st Settlement	21	9	6
2nd Settlement	21	6	9

Quiet but steady.

Sovereigns Ready	13	7	0
Forward	13	6	9
National Bank	21	12	3

NEXT SATURDAY
GRAND ATTRACTION
GUJARAT FILM'S
New Production

Young Ascetic

FEATURING
Miss GULAB, Mr. PAHELWAN, Mr. IBRAHIM and others.

COMMENCING FROM NEXT SATURDAY the 2nd Feb. 1929

Please note the date.

To be screened at

KRISHNA CINEMA
New Charni Road.

NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
,, Subscribed	,,	3,56,05,275
,, Paid-up	,,	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	,,	1,27,80,216

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Life, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car. — Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road,
General Manager

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	New ready Red leafy	New ready Average
Bengal Superfine	276	.....
Bengal Fine	270	.....
Bengal F.G.	265	230/35
Sind Punjab Fine	270	
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	265	.....
Wardha-Hinghat Fine	325	310/15
Nagpur Fine	333/32	315/17
Yeotmal Fine	320	307/15
Arvi Fine	320	307/10
Amraoti Fine	315	305
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	310	295/99
Mulkapur Fine	300	275
Khandesh Fine	290	269
Muthia Fine	275	255
Muthia F.G.	270	250
Nandod/Purna F.G.G.S.	330/35	300
Purna F.G.G.S.	320/25	300
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.	315	300
Indore/Ujjain Fine	310	300
Burwah Sanavad Fine	310	290
Surat Fine	.....	
Broach Fine	.....	Old
Broach F.G.	.....	.....
Westerns M.G.	.....	305
Cambodia	390	370
Miraj/Sangli	.....	360/45
Compta Good	.....	340/45
Jinja	.....	340

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Jan. 29.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 50/8 Highest Rs. 50/9/9 Lowest Rs. 50/7/9 Closing Rs. 50/9

Cottonseeds Delivery Jan Opening Rs. 4/12/4-1/2 Closing Rs. 4/12/7-1/2

Cottonseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 4/12 Highest Rs. 4/12/3 Closing Rs. 4/12/1-1/2.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 53/13/6 Highest Rs. 53/14/6 Closing Rs. 53/13/9

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 56/3/6 Highest Rs. 56/4/6 Closing Rs. 56/3/9

OILS & CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Company Ltd.)

Bombay, Jan. 29.

The Tata Oil Mills Quotations Ex-Godown Bombay.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 589 per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 550 per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 150 per ton.

Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 55 per ton.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET

New York, Jan. 28.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, qual.) Spot 18-3/8

LONDON SILVER

London, Jan. 28.

Silver.—Market is steady.

Spot	26-1/16
Forward	26-3/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan. 28.

Bar gold, fine, per oz. £4-4 11-1/2

LANCASHIRE TEXTILES

A steadier tone has prevailed throughout the Manchester market during December. Although progress has been slow, spinners and manufacturers have improved their position and there is now more determination to hold firmly to quotations. There was a slight improvement in employment during November in the mills spinning American cotton and the position in that section was better than for some time past. In the Egyptian spinning branch in November, employment remained fairly good and in the weaving section very little change was reported, but in December, there was a tendency to restart idle machinery and it is probable that the unemployment returns for that period will show less operatives out of work than the returns for the previous month. It is interesting to note that the percentage of insured workpeople in the cotton industry unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 12.6 on November 26th, compared with 13.1 on October 22nd, and with 12.2 on November 21st a year ago. It is officially reported that upwards of 16,000 looms are completely stopped in the Burnley area, which is equivalent to a displacement of approximately 5,000 workpeople.

Business in piece-goods during the month has ebbed and flowed appreciably. On certain occasions, there has been considerable activity in the Manchester market, but on the other hand, there have also been fairly lengthy periods of apathy on the part of buyers. Much difficulty has been experienced in persuading customers abroad to raise bids and a large part of the business offering has been entirely unworkable. The cloth demand for India has been persistent, but a considerable portion of the business offered has had to be turned down. Fair sales have taken place for Calcutta in dhooties and other light fabrics, but owing to the comparatively high price of cotton little attention has been given to grey shirtings. There was an improvement in the demand for Bombay and Karachi and encouraging sales have taken place in bleaching styles prints and fancies, but Madras continues a disappointing market. Much better reports have been received from Shanghai during the past few weeks, and a feature of interest has been the increased activity in grey shirtings. Another news has been more favourable, and there appears to be every prospect of a larger trade being transacted with China in the near future. It is now understood that the new Chinese tariffs will come into operation on February 1st. A rather healthier demand for many of the minor markets has been in evidence. Although operations for Egypt and the Near East have been irregular, certain standard styles have moved off freely. Steady buying has been recorded for Central and South America, but the disturbed conditions in Bolivia have caused a somewhat unsettled feeling to prevail. Rather better support has been met with for the West Coast of Africa and occasional transactions have been recorded for the Continent, while useful support has been given by the Colonies and Dominions, chiefly Australia and Canada. As usual at this time of the year, there has been no particular activity in the home trade section, owing to stocktakings, etc.

A healthier undercurrent of demand has been experienced in the yarn market and a fair amount of business has been done from week to week. There has been a tendency for production to increase in the American spinning section and the output at the moment is estimated to be 80 per cent. of full time working capacity. The larger supplies have been well absorbed and stocks have not been augmented. A substantial part of the existing curtailment of production is due to spinning mills being completely closed down. Inquiry in shipping numbers has been more active and some encouraging contracts have been arranged for India and the Continent. Business in the Egyptian spinning section has been uneven.

Taking the market as a whole, the demand in piece-goods continues healthier and it is expected that the increased activity for China will be maintained, a factor which might bring about an important buying movement for India and other markets. Striking developments cannot be expected at present, but the tone in Manchester is steady and a larger volume of trade would soon place spinners and manufacturers in a much stronger position.

LONDON METALS.

London, Jan. 28.

Copper, English Best Selected	£78-7/8
Copper, Braziers	£87-3/4
Yellow Metal	£69
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£21-3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£13-1/2
Tin, English Ingots	£221
Platinum, Refined, per oz.	£277-1/2

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 28.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, lb., Spot -/11-1/8 Sellers.

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS.

(The East India Cotton Asso., Ltd. 29th January, 1929.

RECEIPTS

Week ending 19th Jan.

	1929 Bales	1928 Bales
Calcutta	2016	3875
Bombay	115372	141202
Karachi	39659	52218
Madras	3545	941
Rangoon	.....	.....
Tuticorin	140	672
	160732	201938

EXPORTS.

Week ending 19th Jan.

	1929 Bales	1928 Bales
Calcutta	.....	22
Bombay	68462	103114
Karachi	31030	40818
Madras	1109	1406
Rangoon	1338	666
Tuticorin	.....	...
	91939	146023

RECEIPTS.

1st Sept. to 19th Jan.

	1928-29	1927 28
Calcutta	23849	53057
Bombay	1057943	1203358
Karachi	405456	521964
Madras	33562	25114
Rangoon	5796	13121
Tuticorin	9834	6972
	1536440	1903557

EXPORTS.

1st Sept. to 19th Jan.

	1928-29	1927-28
Calcutta	7683	18327
Bombay	852543	513535
Karachi	232926	253597
Madras	21314	28258
Rangoon	28756	26519
Tuticorin	15148	19146
	1158370	835677

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY FROM KARACHI.

Week ending 28th Jan.		1st Sept. to 28th Jan.	
1929	1928	1928-29	1927-28
560	7429	3116	43311

EXPORTS FROM KARACHI.

Week ending 11th Jan

	1929	1928
United Kingdom	.....	.....
Continent	1420	473
China	.....	.....
Japan	.....	13109
Bombay	.....	5755
U. S. A.	.....	.....
	1420	19333

1st Sept. to 11th Jan.

	1928-29	1927 28
United Kingdom	34429	17778
Continent	133931	144618
China	6000	300
Japan	51067	74563
Bombay	1879	32395
U. S. A	5420	862
	232026	270516

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, January 29.

Owing to dull manipulation, the Wheat Market for January delivery is keeping firm. There are very light stocks and some Karachi Stock is brought here for tendering purposes but it is very difficult to find buyers at ruling rates. It appears that the bulls have manipulated the market with a view to squeeze out bears, otherwise there is no bonafide business. The effect of this firmness is reflected on Karachi market where prices of March have gone up considerably. It is rumoured that local bulls in conjunction with Karachi operators are trying to engineer a corner for March Settlement. It is best to leave the market alone.

	Rs.	as.	p.
Linseed May	11	11	9
Wheat Jan.	9	7	0
Wheat May	7	14	3

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, January 29.

The Market has ruled steady to-day with the following closing Quotations;—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 13|7|6 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 8|5|6 per cwt F.B.H.

Shipment January Rs. 8|4|6 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Jan|March Rs. 8|7|0 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Feb|March Rs. 8|8|0 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment March. Rs. 8|9|0 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment June. Rs. 8|7|0 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment July|Sept. Rs. 8|5|0 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Octo|Dec. Rs. 8|7|0 per cwt. F.B.H.

B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—Feb|March Rs. 8|10|0 per cwt. F.B.H.

B.R.B. Beet March|April Rs. 8|11|0 per cwt. F.B.H.

Tone:—Steady.

WEEKLY CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(Messrs. B. H. A. Ganny

CALCUTTA, Jan 26.

JUTES:—This week the market for Jute shares opened a little easier in view of the hardening raw material prices, whereas the Hessian market remaining practically unchanged. But towards the close the share values have exceeded those of the opening and the market has become steady, the manufactured commodity market becoming active. The remarkable feature of the week is Empire which on a rumour of a good dividend has improved to 66 nearly a rise of about 4 points over a week's trading. Kelvin towards the close were very firm with buyers upto 950 on rumour of a good dividend. The strike at Fort Gloster Mills being over the price of the share has improved to 960. Adamjee were difficult to obtain at 12/6 and the scarcity of scrip was evident. Other scrips were fairly steady.

The Clive mill strike is over and the shares have again been quoted at 41/6. Howrah have fluctuated within narrow limits of 54/12 and 55/4 closing at 55/4.

COTTONS:—Were a steady market. Kesoram were taken upto 5. Bengal Nagpur and Dunbar were steady at 30/12 and 152.

COALS: Little reaction caused by the profit taking is over. Once more the market is quite firm. The price of Coal has increased and a letter from W. C. Banerjee one of the big coal merchants will be a very interesting one produced in 'Capital' of the 24th inst. Some of the Scrips have advanced appreciably Viz. Kapahari from 16to 18. Bengal from 380 to 405. Amalgamated from 5/4 to 7. Equitable were fairly taken round 20/8. Raneegunge were done at 23. Ghusick and Muslia from 5/4 to 6/4. Union from 19/8 to 20/12. Standard were firm at 57. Bengal Nagpur record a remarkable rise of about 5 points from 55/8 to 60/8. Bengal are still good at this price.

TEA SHARES:—Were neglected.

GOVT. SECURITIES:—Market has remained steady.

MISCELLANEOUS:—I. I. Steel remained unchanged at 16/12. Burn & Co. have improved to 392. Howrah Oil have advanced from 8/4 to 9/12. Bengal Telephone had buyers upto 12/4 but the scrip was scarce. Bengal Paper have jumped to 48/12.

BOMBAY BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS.

(The East India Cotton Asso., Ltd. 29th January, 1929.

	1928-29 Bales	1927-28 Bales
RECEIPTS:		
25th to 28th Jan.	58470	87355
RECEIPTS		
1st Sept. to 28th Jan.	1193739	1357609
SHIPMENTS:		
25th to 28th Jan.		
United Kingdom	.....	2602
Continent	17953	14918
China, Japan & Coast Ports	20694	17742
Total	38647	35262
SHIPMENTS:		
1st Sept. to 28th Jan:		
United Kingdom	17143	22047
Continent	327159	203355
China	53627	6500
Japan	539920	356429
Coast Ports	8626	11347
U. S. A.	3355	570
Total	949830	600348
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR:		
Europe	7682	15792
China, Japan & Coast Ports	64072	39670

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED.

Week ending 18th Jan.

	1929	1928
Madras	2540	759
Bombay	17294	15500
Sind	6460	3636
Bengal	335	1045
United Provinces	4177	7685
Punjab	23924	37528
Central Provinces	17796	22482
Berar	29504	35882
N.W.F. Provinces	.....	.....
Ajmer/Merwara	2005	2365
Burma	942	2212
Jodhpur State	305	499
Jaipur State	294	682
Baroda State	594	162
Nabha State	1218	2301
Alwar State	.....	.....
Holkar State	6778	6479
Tonk State	563	.....
Hyderabad State	15122	22774
Faridkot State	333	175
Barwani State	853	837
Bhavnagar State	2361	.....
Nawanagar State	125	197
Porebander State	.....	80
Bhopal State	.....	940
Ratlam State	908	754
Total	134341	165875

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 28.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.—	
July/Sept. per cwt	12/4-1/2
Oct/Dec. per cwt	12/6
July/Sept. per cwt	12/5-3/4
C. and F. Bombay.—	
July/Sept. per cwt	12/6-1/2

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Jan. 28.

Demand Bills 484.66

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 29.

		Rs.	a.	p.
KHADI				
Textile	Per lb.	0	12	6
Century	,,	0	12	3
Jacob	,,	0	12	6
Toyo potdar	,,	0	12	3
Moon	,,	0	12	3
LONG CLOTH (full weight 34/40 in.				
Standard	Per lb.	1	0	6
Century 91-1/2-92-1/2	,,	1	0	6
Century 6404-8705	,,	1	0	9
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1	0	9
Phoenix	,,	1	1	0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1	0	6
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1	0	3
Daud Sahib	,,	1	0	3
Ganga Ghat	,,	1	0	0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No.5202 5303				
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1	1	0
David	,,	1	1	0
Moon	,,	1	1	0
Dinshaw Gaumukh	,,	1	1	0
LONG CLOTH +Quality,				
Swan Finlay	,,	1	0	6
Gold Mohor	,,	1	0	3
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender		34-42 in		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0	15	9
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0	15	6
Century (Bugle)	,,	1	0	0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0	15	6
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0	15	9
Sakuntla	,,	0	15	9
Manekji (Kunda)	,,	0	15	6
Globe	,,	0	0	0
Rachael	,,	0	15	6
Dinshaw Maharaja	,,	0	15	3
Maher	,,	0	15	9
Kachhwa	,,	0	15	9
LEPAD				
Spring	,,	1	0	0
Textile	,,	1	0	0
Century	,,	1	0	0
DHOOTIES 7 8 9	Yards.			
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1	1	3
Jacob		1	1	0
Century	,,	1	1	0
Moon Mill	,,	1	1	3
DHOOTIES 10 Yards				
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1	0	3
Century	,,	1	0	6
Jacob	,,	1	0	0
Moon Mill	,,	1	0	0
1386 Tata	Per Piece	2	15	0
GABRUN No. 5124 Hindustan	,,			
E. D. Rachael	,,	7	2	0
MARKIN JAPAN				
4488	,,	13	1	0
3810	,,	11	1	0
9898	,,	11	1	0
9797	,,	9	9	0
44000	,,	0	0	0
BLACK CHECK 5800 Sholapur	,,	9	1	0
SALITA.				
Century	Per lb.	0	15	0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0	15	0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14.				
Kanta	Per lb.	1	3	0
Kohinoor	,,	1	3	0
Phoenix	,,	1	3	0
Framji	,,	1	0	0
DHOTI FITA CHIRMA Yards 5 to 9				
Chhawani	Per lb.	0	0	0
China	,,	1	0	0
Moon	,,	1	0	0
Phoenix	,,	1	0	0
Maher	,,	1	1	0
Simplex	,,	1	0	0

LONDON SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents.

Names.	Latest Prices.
Millar's Timber & Trading Co. Ord.	0 14 7-1/2
London Tin Syndicate Ord.	3 10 0
Nundydroog Gold Co. Ord.	0 18 3
Anglo-Burma Tin Co. Ord.	0 10 6
Attock Oil	2 9 4-1/2
Associated Portland Cement	1 9 0
Underground Electric Railways	1 8 0
Burma Corporation	0 18 3
Snia Viscosa	1 6 6
Beira Railways	1 10 0
Calico Printers	1 7 0
Marconi International Marine	3 13 0
Rhodesian & General Asbesto Copn.	6 0 0
James Finlay Ord.	5 15 0
General Elec. Co. Ord.	3 5 0
Jokai Assam Tea Co.	4 7 6
West Rand Consolidated Mines	0 11 10½
International Rys. of C. America. Ord. Dol.	58 0 0
Malayalam Plantations	1 14 9
British Burma Petroleum	0 7 3
Soudan Plantations Syndicate	4 7 6
Vickers Ord.	0 12 9
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 11 0
African Asbestos Trust	1 0 0

Market rather weaker.

Stock of rubber in London—24,423 tons

Increase on week.—876 tons

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 28.

	£.
Chartered Bank of India A. & C.	22-1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	147-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	9-1/2
National Bank	54
Eastern Bank	6-7/8
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	91-1/4
Conversion Loan	79 7/8
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	101 3/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	54
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	61-3/4
Indian Stock, 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	71-1/2
Consols	56-1/2
War Loan 5 p.c.	103-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	93-1/2

SOCIAL REFORMS IN ZHALAWAD

:o:

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Zhalawad is a very backward province in social reforms. Just as the young generation of the present-time tries to form Youth Leagues, so the youth of Zhalawad is trying to form leagues to rectify the social ills and raise the level being of humanity at large.

There is a league named "Zhalawad Jain Youth League" which tries to do a little bit in the same direction. The aims of the League are (1) to lessen the miseries of bride and bridegroom, (2) to strengthen the bonds of unity and destroy the barriers of disunion (3) to mitigate the expense of marriage and funeral ceremonies and (4) to nurture the notions of national consciousness and civic spirit among the young generation. It is our primary motive that we are not going against the old and experience, but we are to work with the counsel and consent or advice and assent of the experienced people.

There is a League at Wadhwan Camp which has for its main theme social reforms. There are institutions at Wadhwan City and Botad for the same purpose. What to speak of Limbdi The pioneer of social reforms!

One appeals to the young generation to gather together and make a bold stand against criticisms if any.

One hopes persons like Mr. Mohanlal, Bar-at-Law, of Wadhwan Camp and Shet Amrithal of Sarnastra will take up the cause of social reforms and see that it works through and through. The members are enlisting fast and the number is increasing.—Yours, etc.,

BHIKHALAL B KAPASI.

Ahmedabad, Jan. 28.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Jan. 29.

In the share market jutes opened firm this morning, and though outside support was not much in evidence, speculative interest continued to be well maintained. The close was steady. In Coals, though the undertone remained healthy, enquiry was not on an extended scale. Some of the low priced concerns, however, were slightly easier towards the close. Teas were practically neglected. In the miscellaneous section there was very fair activity but the business reported hardly revealed any interesting features. Indian Iron and Steel were, however, better. Rubbers found buyers at improved prices. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—4 per cent loan 1960/70 85/8. 5 per cent loan 1935 100/9 to 1945/55 104/11. 6 per cent bonds 1939 101/5. do 1992 103/5.

Banks:—Imperial Bank contributory 354.

Railways:—Kathkhal Lala Bazar Railway 73.

Cottons:—Benares Cotton and Silk 2/12

Jutes: Anglo India ord 501, Baly ord 42, Barnagore 316, Champdany 177, Clive 11/12, Craig 5/14, Dalhousie ord 57, Hooghly ord 117, Howrah 55/6, Kamarhatty ord 738, Kankinarrah 629/8, Lansdowne 316, Lothian 626, National 33/6, Orient 327, Presidency 12/6, Waverley 9/12

Coals:—Ajmith Coal 34, Amalgamated Coalfields 7/2, Bengal 404, Bhalgora 5/6, Burra Dhemo 6/2, Burrakur 13/10, Central Dhurmabund annas 10, Industry 4/6, Jainty Central 1/5, Mirzo 5/10, Nagira 2/2, New Beerbhoom 13/4, New Tetturia annas 14, Satpukuria and Asansol 1/5, Sudamrih ord annas 10, Talcher 2/2, Union 19/15.

Miscellaneous:—Lever Brothers pref 14/2, Ajmere Electric annas 12, Indian Iron and Steel 17/8 Bengal Flour 185, Associated Hotels ord 8/8. B. I. Corporation ord 4/4, Bengal Paper ord 48/12, Midnapore Zemindary 135.

Tea:—Jullibari 22/8, Tezpore 11/12.

Exchange Bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six and one thirtyseconds pence and demand bills were one shillings six and one sixteenths pence.—A. P.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Jan. 28.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—

Shipment sellers Jan/Feb. £9/0/0

Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—

Shipment sellers Jan/Feb. £17/17/6

Rapeseed, Tora ton.—

Shipment sellers Jan/Feb. £18/7/6

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a. m. of 29-1-29.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.982 inches (.091 above normal)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. +.025

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 65.6 degrees.

Temperature (Wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 56.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 83.8 degrees (3.8 below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 59.7 degrees (3.7 below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 51 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 10 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 147 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 25 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 7

MAHARASHTRA HIGH SCHOOL PAREL

:o:

EDUCATION MINISTER'S TRIBUTE

The annual social gathering of the Maharashtra High School was celebrated at Lower Parel on Sunday evening under the chairmanship of the Minister of Education, the Hon. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad, Bar-at-Law. A small exhibition was also held of handicrafts and work in Sloyd prepared by students, which was much appreciated by the large gathering of the guardians, guests and friends, assembled on the occasion. Principal Kale extending a warm welcome to the guests dwelt on the Education Minister's lively interest in the education of the young generation of India. The Principal took a short review of the progress of the school for the last 2 1/2 years of its life. The school had 260 boys, the majority of whom were from backward and intermediate classes. The school has a decent library, a full equipped laboratory, and all other side activities, such as Volunteer Corps, the Debating Society, a Scout Troop, Co-operative Stores, Excursions and other things. Education must have reference to the growth of body, mind and soul. The Maharashtra High School was in the heart of mill area of Bombay. The strength of the school by the end of March, 1928, was nearly 400, and by the beginning of June, 1928, the management expected even on a moderate scale that the number would rise to 500. But the huge disaster in the form of general strike fell upon the school in its infancy from April last, and the number of students instead of rising dwindled to 300. Besides, the school had suffered very heavily in the income of fees even of the students that were attending the school. The management was therefore finding it very difficult to cope with the situation. In the end Mr. Kale made an earnest appeal to the generous public and to Government to lessen the heavy burden of debts incurred by the school.

TRIBUTE TO WORK.

Prof. S. G. Sathe paid fitting tribute to the energy and ability with which Mr. Kale had toiled to build up the school which was the right kind of institution, and he made clear the necessity of bringing education—secondary education—within the reach of artisans and labourers, so that they might judge for themselves.

The Hon. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad, after distributing the prizes to the winners in games and athletic sports—of which the most impressive was the mass drill of 60 students, addressed the gathering and said that it gave him much pleasure to be associated with the social gathering of the school that evening. He admitted that the labourers should be given sound education. In the last half century English education was only given to upper classes. The theory was that if the upper classes became educated, the education would filter down to the lower classes. The theory was laid down by Mr. Perry, who was then the President of the Board of Education. The Hon. Moulvi Shaib did not wish to say whether the theory was right or wrong. But later on, mass education was slowly taken in to hands and there was a great demand for English education even among the masses. He was a staunch supporter of the depressed classes and the untouchables. He would certainly support the policy that the backward classes should receive more money for their education. People blame the Ministers without knowing their difficulties. They should realise how hard pressed their lot was. The dynasty of Ministers was short lived. They had no long ages. And so he earnestly requested the people to have patience. In the end he paid a fitting tribute to the wonderful work of Mr. Kale to provide education at the doors of the labourers and hoped that Maharashtra High School will receive a liberal support not only from the public, but from the Government also. He assured the gathering that his would not be a lip sympathy, but a real one. After a vote of thanks to the President by Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar and Advocate A. N. Surve, the function came to a close with three cheers to the Hon. Moulvi Sahib.

BRASS NAME PLATES.

T. PRAGJI & Co. SHARE BROKERS

These plates are made of ½ inch and 1½ inch Embossed Brass Letters arranged in highly polished brass frames.

½ inch Letter Name Plate at Re. 0-2-6 a letter with frame

1½ inch Letter Name Plate at Re. 0-6-0 a letter with frame

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

—:o:—

FRIDAY, February 1.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
SATURDAY, February 2.
The s.s. "Narkunda" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, and Japan per S. S. "Shingo Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11-30 a.m. on Tuesday the 29th Inst.

Mails for the Straits (including Siam, Borneo F.M.S., Johore, Malacca, Netherlands, Indies, Philipine Islands, Penang, Selangore and Singapore via Calcutta will be closed at General Post Office at 6 p.m. on Thursday the 31st Inst.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Parcel Mails for Germany direct per s.s. "Liebonfels" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. on Thursday (31st inst).

THE BOMBAY TEACHERS' UNION.

At a meeting of the Bombay Teachers' Union to be held in the Secondary Training College Hall at 6 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) Mr. H. K. Wright, Principal, the Union Training College, Ahmednagar will speak on "Silent Reading".

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

B. I. S. N. Company's steamer s.s. "Karapara" is expected to arrive here from South and East African Ports on Saturday morning the 2nd proximo, and will be berthed at No. 18 Alexandra Dockwall on arrival to land all passengers.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Shinyo Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 27th January and is due to arrive here on the 31st January in the afternoon.

KHAR YOUTH LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Khar Youth League a public meeting will be held today (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. in the Laxmi Society Pavilion, 10th Road, Khan to congratulate the students of the Gujerat College in their hold stand and to urge the immediate dismissal of Principal Shirras when Mr. B. T. Thacker of Ahmedabad will preside. All are cordially invited to attend.

MR. J. KRISHNAMURTI'S LECURE.

Mr. J. Krishnamurti will answer questions to-morrow (Thursday) at 8 a.m. at the Blavatsky Hall Chaupaty and will deliver an address on Friday the 1st February at 8 a.m. at the same place. Members of the Order and sympathisers are invited to be present. Questions should be sent to Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Divisional Secretary c/o The Theosophical Society, French Bridge, Chopatty.

REMITTANCE TO THE BRITISH TREASURY.

Remittance during the week ending 26 Jan. 1929 Sterling purchased in India 130,000 Total 130,000. Total Remittances from 1st April 1928 to 26 Jan. 1929 Sterling purchased in India 22,495,000 Total 22,495,000 (a).

(a) This includes £750,000 remitted on behalf of the Paper Currency Reserve.

TEACHINGS FROM BHAGWAD GITA.

Mr. Manecklal Vakil deliver a lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society French Bridge Chowpaty to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) on "Teachings from the Bhagwad Gita". The lecture is open to the public.

BOY SCOUTS' CAMP FIRE.

The Municipal Boy Scouts "Camp Fire" will be held at the Gilder Tank Municpal School playground, Lamington Road near Panalal Terraces to-day (Wednesday) 6 p.m. (B. T.).

BUNT ALIAS NADAVARA SANGHA.

The Bunt Alias Nadavara Sanha celebrated its annual gathering at the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall on Sunday under the presidentship of Doctor Nair, The permanent president of the Sangha, Doctor Veikat Rao reviewed the manifold activities of the Association and thanked all those that had contributed to the success of the Sangha.

MONTHLY RAILWAY PASS FOUND.

A third-class monthly "season" ticket of the B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co. issued in the name of one Parsuram Dinanath (No. 17,755) and ending of 16-2-29, is found by a member of the staff this paper, The owner may recover it from the Secretary to the Editor without any charge on giving an assurance of being careful in the future, or failing that on payment for this para at the usual advertisement rates!

PRIZE ESSAY IN CO-OPERATION.

The Fort Co-operative Institute invites essays from College students only on the following subjects,

"How Co-operation can help in purchasing the necessaries of life", or, Consumers movement in the city of Bombay.

The Essay should not exceed ten typed fools-cap pages,

It should be written on one side of the paper only, leaving a good margin.

It should be sent so as to reach the Chairman Fort Co-operative Institute 9 Bake House Lane, Fort, Bombay, on or before the 31st March 1929.

Prizes will be awarded to the first three successful candidates. A gold medal will be awarded for the essay that is considered best and comes to the expedited standard. Essays will be examined by a committee consisting of the following. (1). Mr. V. L. Mehta, (2). Mr. N. R. Mehta (3). Mr. G. N. Joshi. Th decision of the committee shall be final.

THE CAPITOL.

A spectacle of unparalleled gorgeousness one of the world's most magnificent picture offerings, is "Konigsmark" the marvellous Leonce Perrot production. The featured star in this picture beautiful is the celebrated French beauty, Huguette Duflos, of the comedie Francaise, acknowledged to be the queen of beauty in all Paris. It is an unusual type of a photo-drama and cannot be compared to anything that has been produced before. For sheer beauty, some of the scenes are unequalled the episode of the Montmartre Cabaret, for instance, eclipsing anything of the kind produced anywhere. As a competent English critic has remarked a film with such a wealth of ideas and events in the same space of time has never been known. So many phases of life, so many graduations of feeling, so many different periods and environments have never before been put before any body in anyone film Lavishly mounted and produced with great wealth of detail and settings the story is unfolded with such beauty and drama, amid romantic scenery, gay uniforms and piquant Parisian settings as to leave the spectator dumb with awe.

GIRGAUM SCOUTS' MARCH

Ten and odd troops took part on Sunday day in the "Route March" which commenced at 8-30 a.m. from the Fellowship School, Chinabag. At the outset, the Unity of Song of Tagore "Janagananam" was sung and the troops were ar angel, these playing on the Band being kept in front. The march of 250 Scouts and Scout-Masters presented a magnificent spectacle and passed through the most densely crowded Sections of Girgaum punctuated by Yells and Songs. A few drops of rain added a touch of romance to the function. On the way, the troops were welcomed by Mr. Naik, Secretary of the Girgaum Vyayam Shala, and at about 10 a.m. they reached the Prarthana Samaj Hall, where they were welcomed by Professor S. V. Phadnis on behalf of the Ram Mohan School. In his short address Prof. Phadnis dwelt upon the advantages of the functions of this kind to the Scouts and to the Scout Movement. Success of big undertakings like the "Jamboree" could be guaranteed by small, sweet and Concerted gatherings was the key-note of his speech. Professor V. G. Rao, speaking next, adverted to the immense importance of the Movement in Educational and Welfare work. After singing the National Anthem, the function came to a close.

ALL-INDIA STUDENTS' DAY

SANTA CRUZ YOUTHS' CELEBRATION.

Under the Auspices of Santa Cruz Youth League, a public meeting will be held to celebrate the All-India Students' Day in Sympathy with Gujarat College Students at 9 p.m., to-day (Wednesday) at Viller Villa, Santa Cruz, M. K. M. Munshi will preside. Among the speakers will be Miss Khandvalla, Mrs. Mody, Messrs. B. G. Kher, J. K. Mehta, and Mavji Govindji.

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TENNIS

—:o:—

HARD COURT TOURNEY

On Tuesday nine matches were decided in the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tournament, only two of these running into three sets. After taking the first set rather comfortably Khataw lost a vantage set to Govind Rao, but he took the deciding set without losing a game. G. P. Gaikwad also registered a victory but M. G. Kamath ran him close. Ramnath Chopra maintained his good form against G. H. Kanal whom he beat fairly easily, while, the match between Shellenberger and Mahadeo was quite interesting, the former eventually winning.

In the doubles event Yoshimatsu and his partner went down unexpectedly to Kohlhoff and Gonsalves who only conceded two games in all. Although beaten by their redoubtable opponents, Nagarwalla and Vakharia gave a good account of themselves against taku and Swarna. Raja Iyer and Wagle and Taku and Kawamura won comfortably and these two pairs must be regarded as strong candidates for the championship.

THE RESULTS

Y. Taku & N. R. Suvarna beat R. H. Nagarwalla & R. F. Vakharia, 6-2 6-4.
H. Kohlhoff & C. Gonsalves beat K. Yoshimatsu & Partner. 6-1, 6-1.
Raja Iyer & Wagle beat S. M. Lahey-Bean & F. E. Share, 6-3, 6-3.
M. Take & O. Kawamura beat H. B. Deshpande & M. M. Pandya, 6-4 6-3.
Mrs. Campbell & Mrs. Bidsdale beat Mrs Hunt & Mrs. Jones, 6-4, 6-2.
H. R. Shellenberger beat T. S. Mahadeo 6-4, 6-4.
D. M. Khataw beat B. Govind Rao, 6-3, 5-7, 6-0.
Ramnath Chopra beat G. H. Kanal 6-1, 6-3.
G. P. Gaikwad beat M. G. Kamath 7-5, 4-6, 6-2.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

The first Matches commence at 4 P. M. (S. T.)

Hindu Gymkhana Court No. 1:—H. Kohlhoff v/s Y. Taku, followed by Mrs. Campbell v/s Mrs. N. G. Hunt.

Court No. 2:—H. R. Shellenberger v/s A. G. Gupte, followed by

Mixed Doubles:—N. R. Soman & Partner v/s Miss Talyarkhan & Raja Iyer, and R. A. Wagle v/s C. Gonsalves.

Court No. 3:—I. S. Makhijani v/s Winner of G. P. Gaikwad.

On the first available Hindu Gymkhana Court: at 5 P. M.

Gentlemen's Doubles:—R. K. Sanghani & Partner v/s M. Kamruddin & Partner.

INTERCOLLEGIATE UNIVERSITY TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Matches fixed for to-day (Wedne day)

Mixed Doubles:—I. Elphinstone College B v/s. Sydenham College A. at 4 P. M.

II Grant Medical College B v/s Elphinstone College A at 4 P. M.

III St. Xavier's College A v/s Wilson College A. at 4-30 P. M.

EUROPEAN METS WITH FATAL ACCIDENT

A serious accident occurred on Monday night to a European which unfortunately proved fatal. It appeared Mr. Jack Maloney (56) was crossing the B. D. D. Railway lines near Church Gate station at about 11 p.m. when he was knocked down by an engine. He was removed to the E. G. Hospital where his foot was amputated. He died subsequently.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE

—:o:—

MISS BORROUGHS DANCE IMPRESSIONS

Miss Grace Borroughs, introduced to India with the Denishawns, has, by her stay in the country for the last several months, been able to obtain the appreciation from those who have observed her earnest endeavour to understand and study the sources of artistic inspiration with which India is almost infinitely gifted. Her farewell performance on Monday was thus an opportunity not missed by many interested in the progress of the dance in India, as an art. Although the items of purely Indian interest in the evening's programme were preceded by French, Japanese and Chinese dances, interest in the art of the dance, as manifest during the performance, was sufficiently aroused as to secure the attention of the audience hitherto more or less unaccustomed to the foreign themes. The French dances, rendered with the skilled assistance for which the Behr Orchestra is well-known, evoked, apparently, more than curiosity. The Japanese and Chinese dances were naturally, the items that possessed for the audience a more intimate appeal. The Chinese dance was encored, it may be pointed out, over and over again Miss Borroughs was certainly at her best in the dance. Of the three dances of Indian interest, the "Chason Indoue", the "Gypsy," and the "Temple Bells," the music of the first "Chason Indoue" left scope for expressive movements. But the music, although admirable as music, for the "Gypsy" and the "Tempie Bells" did not seem to be similarly important for them. The "Gypsy" dance was picturesque and the "Temple Bells" contained noticeable clever renderings heightened by what is popularly recognised as "footwork." But the idea is inevitable that the last two dances would have been decidedly more effective if Miss Borroughs had taken the assistance, as she did on former occasions, from Indian music, particularly the rhythmic accentuation from the "Tabla." If Miss Borroughs can recapture something of fascinating spirit of Indian rhythm and melodies suggested, for instance, by the soothing manipulation by Pandit Bhimrao Shastri of the "Bin," she would be able to offer to the West dances which the West has been dreaming for but not yet acquired.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME

7 a.m. Cotton Prices: Liverpool and New York Closing Rates.

11 a.m. European Gramophone Records.

11-30 a.m. Indian Gramophone Records.

12 noon: Bombay Cotton Market: Opening Rates.

A South Indian Concert.—7 p.m. B. S. Rao, Vocal Music.

7-15 p.m. B. S Gangadharian, Vocal Music.

7-30 p.m. "Jalpesan." Vocal Music.

8 p.m. Cotton Prices: Liverpool Opening Rate, Bombay Markets Closing Rates. Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat and other Market prices. Stock Exchange prices.

8-30 p.m. Interval.

9 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin.

9-20 p.m. Talk "Humour in the Grave-yard" by the Rev. T. B. Williams.

9-30 p.m. A Concert by Miss Lettice Marsall, Soparno and the Station Ensemble. Ensemble: Overture 'Rakoczy, Keler-Bela. Morceau "Reconciliation," Fletcher. Little Marshall: Old French Songs: (a) Verduronette. (b) Voici Noel, (c) Petronille, Weckerlin. Ensemble Serenade I Studenti. Buccalossi. Song without words "Spring Song," Mendelssohn Selection from "La Tosca", Puccini-Tavan. Lettice Marshall: Songs from "When We Were Very Young" A. A. Milne. (a) Market Square. (b) Missing. (c) Lines and Squares. (d) Vespers. Fraser Simpson. Ensemble. Suite "From the Country Side." Costes. (1) In the Meadows. (2) Among the Poppies. (3) At the Fair March "The Globe Trotters" Leopold.

SYMPATHY FOR QUEEN SOURAIYA

Bombay Women to Hold Public Meeting on Friday

Under the auspices of the Women's Section of the Students' Brotherhood, a public meeting will be held in Javerbai Hall, Vanita Vishram, Sandhurst Road, on Friday, the 1st proximo, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), to sympathise with Queen Souravya. Lady Laxmibai Jagmohandas will preside. The following resolution will be moved at the meeting:—

THE RESOLUTION.

"We, the Indian women of Bombay, in a public meeting assembled, while expressing our deep, grateful admiration of the great and courgneous efforts made by Her Majesty Queen Souravya for the welfare and advancement of the women of Afghanistan, and while deeply concerned at the untoward turn the affairs have taken in Afghanistan, earnestly hope and pray that she will again be in a position to revive her efforts with greater determination and more fruitful results for the welfare of the women of her country."

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

In a letter published by the "Manchester Guardian" a prominent cotton manufacturer lays emphasis on difference in yarn prices made possible by using East Indian or Chinese cotton instead of American cotton in the production of coarse counts. The "Guardian" remarks with reference to this that it is generally anticipated that the Lancashire Cotton Corporation, when it begins to function, will show less conservatism with regard to raw material than has hitherto marked the individual spinners. It adds that undoubtedly, the increased use of Indian cotton will bring many direct and idirect advantages.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

New York.—The death has occurred of Mr. Ogden Mills a well-known financier and sportsman.—Reuter.

Under the Clock

(BY TWINPLEX.)

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY, 30, 1929.

I did not feel yesterday that there was "a gloomy" atmosphere about. I noticed that nearly all my favourites at the Corporation Election Stakes were running well. One of them in particular with his reputation for being a non-communal man and a straight-forward fellow has the chance of romping in easily past the Winning Post.

* * * *

But you will be grieved to hear that an atmosphere of gloom pervades in Fleet Street, London. Those two old dames, the "Morning Post" and the "Daily Telegraph", are suffering from political hysteria.

* * * *

Whatever is to happen to poor India?—that is the soul-searching query they have put to themselves after reading the Viceroy's speech. "It may be dangerous to go back", says the "Morning Post", and then comes to this old aunt the depressing thought, "but it seems more dangerous to go forward."

* * * *

Her cousin, the "Daily Telegraph", is equally gloomy. She finds "little hope of a pacific settlement of India's constitutional problem."

* * * *

My advice to the old ladies is to get into the door of a solution honourable to both sides, to Britain and India, by stepping into it "sideways".

* * * *

You remember the chestnut about the old lady, don't you, who had more adipose tissue than she could manage and couldn't enter a street car.

* * * *

"Get in sideways, mum, get in sideways", implored the conductor. "Lor', man, I ain't 'ave no sideways", cried the lady.

* * * *

But Britain must manage to have "sideways" if she wishes to solve the "Indian problem". No good saying to Indians "we are doing all we can to assist you."

* * * *

"Five minutes" Parsons had a pretty nasty time of it in the Legislative Assembly yesterday. For five minutes he was busy replying to an interpellation of Mr. Kelkar's and received a Presidential snub.

* * * *

President Patel reminded Mr. Parsons that answers to questions must be answers. A very good reminder, I should say, and very timely too. The 'burra sabs' of the Government Bench might otherwise develop the habit of reading out long-worded type-written script and expect this to be considered as "answers".

* * * *

From the Land of Angels comes the news that a lady who has earned the title of "Night Club Queen", wept in Court. I am sure you will weep in sympathy with this dame in distress, but aren't you glad Bombay is not yet "advanced" enough to possess "Night Club Queens"?

* * * *

The Puritan: "I wish women would not kiss in the streets."

The Friend: "Why not?"

The Puritan: "I hate seeing women doing men's work."

Latest Cotton News

—:o:—

New York Futures 14 Points Down

(FROM OUR COTTON COMMISSIONER)

NEW YORK

New York, Jan. 29.

The New York Futures Market, after opening with an initial rise of two points, ruled very easy, and there was considerable selling by professional and Southern interests. There was a noticeable absence of demand except little short covering before the close.

The trade demand was not sufficient to absorb the increased offerings and the market exhibited nervous undertone. The market closed at a net decline of 14 points.

Price fluctuations were as order:—

Opening: 19.95 plus .02, 19.93 unchanged, 19.89 —.04, 19.87 —.06, 19.83 —.10, 19.78 —.15.

Close: 19.79 —.14.

LIVERPOOL

—:o:—

Liverpool, Dec. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Futures Market opened firm at a rise of 3 points with good trade demand. As soon as the buying orders were executed, the market evinced dullness, and with a small business closed at a rise of 1 point.

Price fluctuations in May delivery: Opening at 10.35 (a difference of plus .3) and later on at 10.34 (plus .2), it closed at 10.33 (plus .1).

The Liverpool Cotton Futures Market is due to open 5 points lower on Wednesday.

BOMBAY

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 29.
(11 p.m.).

The local market opened at Rs. 354-8 for Broach, April-May delivery. In sympathy with unfavourable New York cables, prices declined and closed at 11 p.m. at Rs. 352-10.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATION

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service).

NEW YORK.

MAY.

	Jan. 29.
Previous Closing	19.93
To-day's Opening	19.95
Difference	plus .02
To-day's Closing	19.79
Difference	—.14

LIVERPOOL.

	Jan. 29.
Previous Closing	10.32
To-day's Opening	10.35
Difference	plus .03
To-day's Closing	10.33
Difference	plus .01
Broach Expectation	Rs. 352

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

	London, Jan. 29.
Silver Ready	26-3
Difference	high 0-11
Silver Forward	26-3
Difference	Unchgd

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES:

—:o:—

	Bombay, Jan. 29.
First Settlement	59-3
Second Settlement	59-6
Third Settlement	59-9

INDIAN SPIRITUALIST DINNER

—:o:—

The Spiritualists in Bombay met for a dinner on Sunday last in the Bombay Presidency Association Hall to honour Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Rishi on their return from England. The function was arranged under the auspices of the Indian Spiritual Society and was presided over by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, who is keenly interested in this subject.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in proposing the toast of Mr. and Mrs. Rishi paid a tribute to their zeal and earnestness for the cause, and eulogised the services of Mrs. Rishi. He pointed out that this knowledge must not be commercialised, or sought for any earthly gain. He said that he was convinced about the truth of spirit-communication and it was necessary to make researches in psychic science as the Western people have been doing.

Mr. Rishi, in replying, pointed out the reasons for making organised efforts to study this knowledge and explore the unknown regime. The object of further study was the ascertainment of the laws that govern the conditions for spirit-communication, and to get more information about the next world. He pointed out that in England alone there were 500 Spiritualists' Societies and it was regrettable that there should be none in India to compare with them. Dr. Jacob Ezekiel in proposing the toast for the cause of spiritualism narrated his personal experiences which were very interesting and greatly moulded his career.

—:o:—

SUPPORT AMANULLAH

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The idea of assisting the ex-King Amanullah, in regaining his lost throne of Afghanistan, is indeed a noble one, and Mr. Chamanlal Dewan rightly deserves congratulations, in entertaining such a noble idea in his mind. If Afghanistan has astonished, the world by its progress —progress that is remarkably rapid and in all the directions—it is only due to the ablest guidance of this noble King of the magnificent personality. The situation of Afghanistan, as it is now, is a menace to the future as well as the present development of that country. By the remarkable changes that were made during his short reign. Amanullah has proved himself, the fittest King to rule Afghanistan. Let the youths of India help this ex-King. Nobody is fit to rule Afghanistan except Amanullah, and let it once more be proclaimed that the royal banner of the King Amanullah has been unfurled in Afghanistan.—Yours, etc.,

D. R. M. VASAVADA.

Mangrol, Jan. 26.

Davar's College of Commerce.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY, 30, 1929.

THE MENACE IN EAST AFRICA.

The labours of the Hilton-Young Commission sent out by the Baldwin Government, to investigate the possibility of a Federation of East African territories, have come to nothing, so far as this pet hobby of the White settlers in Kenya is concerned. But there is a lurking fear in the mind of the inhabitants of Tanganyika Kenya's rich and prosperous neighbour, that the British Government still cherishes a desire of uniting Tanganyika with other East African territories under a "central" political administration. Tanganyika has been largely developed through German capital and a Berlin message says that the German Government insists on the maintenance of stipulations in the Peace Treaty, concerning Mandates and that it threatens to appeal to the League of Nations with a view to securing the retention of the present politically separate position of Tanganyika. In doing so it will be only taking a just and proper course. As regards the other important problem upon which the Commission could not avoid expressing its views, the problem of the political and economic development of the "other immigrant communities" in East Africa as well as of the Natives, the recommendations of the Commission place the Indians and the Natives in even a worse position than before. We commented recently on the grave injustice to the children of the soil involved in the "Native policy", recommended by the Commission, which regards the representation by nominated Europeans of Native interests as the acme of political fairness to the very people whose country the Whites have grabbed.

As regards the Indians, the Commission runs away from a thorough discussion of their claims, only remarking that the "various settled communities" should adjudicate among themselves the knotty problem of the franchise. It is notorious that the policy of Sir Edward Grigg, the Governor of Kenya, has throughout been directed towards reducing the political opportunities and representation hitherto allowed to the Indians and unless the Indian community in Kenya makes a sustained effort to bring before Whitehall the rank injustice of leaving its political future unsettled, while the White settlers are to be given practically a permanent political over-lordship of the Colony, its status and chances of development, politically and commercially, will be seriously imperilled. Some little consolation was offered to the Indian community in Kenya when Lord Irwin announced in his address to the Legislative Assembly on Monday that no decision would be taken on the Hilton-Young Commission's recommendations by Downing Street without "the fullest consideration" being given to the views of the Government of India." We welcome in this connection the practical suggestions made by Mr. Udani, the Secretary of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, London, that the Legislative Assembly and the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce should take up this matter promptly and that a deputation of leaders of Kenya Indians should come over to this country to impress upon the Government and leaders of public opinion the urgency of their case. So far as non-official India is concerned, we need hardly say that the deputation will be converting the already converted.

According to the recommendations of the Hilton-Young Commission the representation of Indians in the reformed Kenya Legislature will be only about one-fourth of that provided for the White settlers, while the Arab representation will be restricted to a single seat. Naturally, the "other immigrant communities" than the White settlers are expressing the bitterest dissatisfaction in regard to the new menace and the proposal of the Kenya Administration to the Government of India to delegate a member of the Indian Civil Service to Kenya so that, provided with a seat on the Executive Council of the Colony, he may be able to advise the Government in regard to the Indian problem is bound to be viewed by the Indian community with the greatest suspicion. Such an officer will be told by his colleagues that the specific recommendations are only a part of the whole structure of "reform" and that they must not be radically altered. All he can do then is to insist on a tinkering process here and there. The stratagem devised by the Kenya Administration of buying off the consent of the Government of India by asking them to send out an I.C.S. officer for being given a seat on the Executive Council of the Colony is far too thin to deceive Indians. As Pundit Kunzru said in his speech in the Assembly, the whole question raised "matters of high policy" and the Government of India owe it to the public not to commit themselves to any expression of opinion or to any concrete administrative step in regard to this vexed question without full consultation with the Central Legislature.

PUBLIC MENACE BILL

It is clear now from the Viceroy's address to the Assembly that his Government are determined to bring up once again before the House the so-called Public Safety Bill. It is also proposed to give Government "power to forfeit or control remittances of money from Communist sources abroad." Government's game is now quite clear. With the ever-ready aid from the Anglo-Indian Press they have been seeking, by constantly harping on what they call "Communist menace" to create a panic and now they feel they have succeeded enough to be able to hustle through the very Bill rejected by the Assembly four months ago. The Bill itself is the thinnest end of the wedge, the proposed power to forfeit foreign remittances driving the thin end farther. Once the principle of the Bill is accepted against non-Indians, its application to equally "guilty" Indians is but a corollary. So much as regards the persons against whom the Bill is or will surely be directed. As regards the offences sought to be penalised, the Viceroy still naively asks the Assembly to believe that the Bill is only "for dealing with Communist agents from abroad." It is bad enough to condemn a man by merely calling him a Communist—not all features of Communism are objectionable. But the provisions of the Bill are dangerously wide and the procedure recommended is a negation of justice.

The Bill empowers the Governor General-in-Council to deport without a trial even such non-Indians as only "indirectly" advocate "the unlawful interference with the ownership of property" or "utilise industrial or agrarian disputes of a like nature with the direct object of subverting organised Government in British India or with any object the attainment of which is intended to conduce to that result." The Bill also penalises even such persons as are only members of any society which advocates the "doctrines or activities mentioned above" or which is "affiliated to or connected with any such society." Those who have any knowledge of how Government have, in the past, twisted or tortured their simplest laws to get at persons whom they only suspect or have any remembrance of how they got passed laws primarily meant against revolutionaries and then misused them against the most innocent persons, will not need much imagination to see how the new law may be misused and gradually extended. The worst feature of the Bill is that the Executive can, under it, deport a person without a trial on mere suspicion. If the person should appeal against the order of the Governor-General-in-Council, he will be tried not by a High Court but by a Special Bench of Judges who have been Sessions Judges for only five years. And the most sinister provision in the measure is that the accused even in his appeal, will not "be made acquainted with any details or particulars of the facts or circumstances laid before the Bench by the Governor-General-in-Council." The Bill deserves to be scotched once again unless it is drastically altered.

HUSH HUSH TACTICS

Mr. Crerar's tribute to the memory of Lala Lajpat Rai was eloquently worded but must have fallen flat on the Assembly in view of his stubborn refusal to take any action with regard to the circumstances in which his colleague for whom he professed much respect was belaboured by the Police and even to place on the table Government's communication to the Secretary of State on the subject. He is content with the "ex-parte" official enquiry and regards as the last word on the subject the rejection by the Punjab Legislative Council of a resolution suggesting a further inquiry. Why is he so anxious to hush up matters and to suppress Government's communication to the Secretary of State? If, as he alleges, the publication of the communication is only redundant and that it contains merely the facts already brought to light, he should have been the first to turn the tables against his hecklers by putting the despatch on the table straightway. We had thought that a responsible member of Government would have shown more sympathy with public feeling, which, he admits, is acute, and more respect for a colleague by taking the House into full confidence and if necessary to institute a full and impartial inquiry. He may have good reason to suppress facts, but the Assembly will have failed in its duty to the country and to one of its greatest members if it leaves the matter there. Whether or not Lalaji succumbed to the after-effects of injuries he received at the hands of the Police, it is disgraceful that a great leader and member of the Assembly can with impunity be belaboured by a Police Officer without even a full inquiry. The Assembly must in a resolution demand a full and independent inquiry into the matter. Government's refusal to institute such an inquiry will set at rest any lingering doubt as to what brought on Lalaji's death.

IN NO GREAT HURRY.

In his inaugural speech on the occasion of the opening of the Flying Club at Delhi on Monday, the Viceroy remarked: "The world is now beginning to think aerially and the aeroplane is taking its place amongst our domesticated machines". He pointed how "it used to be a distinct stage in a boy's education when he first learnt to ride a bicycle" and he was confident that "the day was probably not far off when our sons would not consider they had properly come to man's estate till they could safely pilot their own aeroplane." For Britain's sons the day will "not be far off" but for India's sons, in view of the stepmotherly attitude adopted by the State in providing suitable and adequate opportunities for them to equip themselves "aerially", we are afraid the day would be far, far off. The replies given by the Army Secretary on Monday to Dr. Munje's penetrating questions regarding the facilities hitherto offered by the Government of India to Indian youths for the study of aviation amply bear out our apprehension. To offer six vacancies to Indian youth at Cranwell for a competitive examination, to institute a meagre scheme of ten scholarships for Indians for training in civil aviation in England is to mock the desire of the youth of a country with three hundred millions of population to take to this new and fascinating mode of travel and defence. Had India a truly national Government of her own would the administration which offered such meagre facilities have remained in power for a day?

UNIVERSITY ELECTION
THEORY AND PRACTICE OF PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION
THE SINGLE TRANSFERABLE VOTE

(BY S. K. VAIDYA.)

II¶

Let us make our point clear by way of an illustration. Let us again suppose that there are 100 electors voting for 10 candidates standing for five vacancies under the single-transferable-vote-system:—

It must be made clear that any person properly qualified for election to the Senate as an ordinary Fellow can stand as a candidate provided he is nominated by any two electors and such nomination paper reaches the University Office three clear weeks before the date of election. We must, therefore, suppose that in the present case all the ten candidates were duly nominated. The University will then issue voting papers to all the electors who were on the roll as far as possible in the following form bearing the names of all the duly nominated candidates.

Voting Paper.
Bombay University Act, 1928
ELECTION BY REGISTERED GRADUATES.

Mark order of preference in spaces below.	Names of candidates.
1	A
2	B
5	C
3	D
10	E
4	F
9	G
7	H
6	I
8	J

The voter may then in the presence of a Magistrate or other authorised person sign his form, in such a way that in cases where the election is by ballot, no mark of any kind excepting the numericals 1, 2, 3, etc., should be put on the voting paper proper, otherwise the voting paper would be invalid. In the voting paper we have seen how one of the electors has voted. He has given his First Preference to A and, therefore, that particular vote would count for him in the first instance and B who is marked as second choice and the others would not benefit at all because the voter has ONLY A SINGLE VOTE, which can only be transferred to B, when either A is elected and there is a surplus or definitely defeated.

THE SIMPLE QUOTA.

But when the count first begins, unless all the first preferences of all candidates are set apart in separate parcels, it would not be possible to say which of the candidates are more favoured by first choices and which with the least; therefore, each candidate's first preference votes are sorted out in separate parcels in the first place. Let us suppose that the first count gave the following result:—

	First Votes.
A	... 30
B	... 5
C	... 7
D	... 12
E	... 16
F	... 19
G	... 2
H	... 3
I	... 3
J	... 3

Total number of voting papers 100

Now for a moment suppose the above voting result was obtained by the old method or by the single-non-transferable-vote, then candidates A, F, E, D, and C would be declared elected, but the difference in the number of votes obtained by the various candidates is so great that one does not know whether to call C a proper representative. We know that there were only 100 electors at the outside and the number of vacancies was only five and by a simple method of calculation arrived at by dividing the number of electors by the number of vacancies, we get the number 20, which would be the maximum necessary for ensuring the success of a candidate. This figure 20 is known as the "simple quota". Even according to this quota, A did not require more than 20 first votes to get elected, and there his supporters, who might also have been the supporters of B, C, E and F, wasted 10 votes, under this single-non-transferable-vote system. To overcome this wastage, as we have said before, the transferable-single-vote-system is devised.

DROOP QUOTA.

We must now see how this same voting would have worked out under (the transferable-single-vote-system) this improved system. Before the results are declared, the 10 surplus votes of A must be transfered to those who stand second on his voting paper which are to be transferred; let us assume that B stood 9 times second to A and C stood once, then the counts would be:

A	30 minus 10 equals 20				Elected.
B	5 plus 9 equals 14	plus 3 eq	17.		
C	7 plus 1 equals 8	plus 2 eq.	10		
			plus 6 eq.	16	
D	12 nil	12 equals	12	12	Defeated.
E	16 nil	16 equals	16	16	16
F	19 nil	19 equals	19	19	19
G	2 nil	2 equals	2	minus 2	Defeated.
H	3 nil	3 equals	3		3
I	3 nil	3 equals	3		3
J	3 nil	3 equals	3		3

Now as G is lowest on the list, he is defeated and his two votes are transfered to C, who now has 10 to his credit. But as the total of the lowest three candidates' votes is only 9, which is smaller than the next highest count, these three are declared defeated and their votes transferred to those whose names stand second choices on those voting papers. Thus B, who had only 5 and C who had only 7 first preference votes are elected by the transferred votes, while D who had 12 first votes but no second preferences is defeated. This is considered to be an advantage over the non-transferable-single-vote-system, inasmuch as the wishes of the majority of the voters are respected in the end. But candidates with 16 and 17 votes have been elected, although the "simple quota" was taken to be 20. If we reflect a moment, we shall find that if five candidates got 19 votes

(Continued on page 9.)

¶The first article appeared on 22nd instant.

Notes of the Day.

British Labour and India.

The London Divisional Conference and the East Anglican Conference of the Independent Labour Party have, according to the Free Press, unanimously passed a resolution opposing Labour participation in the Simon Commission and welcoming the demand of the Indian people for complete self-determination. It is good to think that there is at least a section of British Labour which has not so far trampled upon its own cherished principles. Mr. Fenner Brockway, one of the leaders of this section, is reported to have declared at the London Conference mentioned above that "if Labour comes into power in the General Election and does not concede Dominion status to India within a year, Labour will be faced with the biggest revolt in India and will be faced with the duty of suppressing it." Indians will proceed with their programme, whichever party comes to power in England. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald had perhaps Mr. Brockway and the Independent Labour Party's attitude towards India in mind when he said: "Monkeying with revolution at a safe distance is not the sort of thing in which we should indulge. Labour policy is altogether different." Aping Imperialism while talking of nationalism is perhaps Mr. MacDonald's way.

Mr. MacDonald's "Grouse".

Official Labour in Britain does not like to keep "doubtful and disreputable" company. It is greatly concerned to show to the stolid middle class voters that it is "respectable" and quite worthy of receiving from the British bourgeois, tired of Lloyd Georgian political antics or of the "Peace in our time, Oh Lord" policy of Mr. Baldwin, the blessing of a vote for the reinstallation of power of "mild Socialism". And is it not "disreputable" to have any truck with people who proclaim that they are anti-imperialists? Mr. MacDonald, therefore, as the High Priest of respectable official Labour, issues an ukase that it is "effrontely" on the part of the League against Imperialism of which Mr. Maxton, one of the leaders of the Left wing in Labour ranks in Parliament, is the chairman, to sent a message to the Indian National Congress. He attributes to the League the unworthy motive of "making much about India upon the purest and blindest nationalist lines." How presumptuous of Mr. Maxton and the League executive not to have taken lessons from Dominie MacDonald as to what are "safe" nationalist lines!

Cheerless Prospect.

Mr. Srinivasa Sastri speaking at the farewell banquet in his honour at Durban told his hosts, the South African Indian Congress, that the election policy announced recently by the Hertzogites, who control the South African Party in the Union Parliament, in regard to the Indian question was "very harmful". This party insists upon working the scheme for the repatriation of Indians as a permanent feature of its political programme. In other wards, the Hertzogites will not rest content until they have squeezed out every Indian, whom they possibly can, out of the Union. Nothing can be more disastrous to the smooth and honourable working of the Indian Agreement than this ruthless hostility towards the Indians and it will be a cheerless prospect, indeed, for the Indian community in South Africa if the new Indian Agent is not backed up by the Government of India in protesting vigorously against this callous interpretation of the Agreement.

A Graceful Apology.

The apologies offered by the Proprietors and the Assembly correspondent of the "Times of India" to the President of the Legislative Assembly and the House as a body are handsome, though a little belated, and do credit to the good sense of the parties who have offered them. It will be remembered that during the last session of the Assembly Mr. Byrt, the correspondent of the "Times of India", made some unfortunate references to the Speaker in the paper, questioning his partiality. After a full discussion of the matter the House unanimously left it to the President to deal with the correspondent as he thought fit. The President cancelled the correspondent's press pass, but promised to renew it if the latter apologised and gave due publicity to the apology. The correspondent and the Proprietors of the paper have accordingly submitted full, frank and unqualified apologies. It was graceful on the part of the President to have accepted them even before due publicity was given to them in the paper itself.

CHILD MARRIAGE BILL SHELVED

"GOVT. BACKING OUT OF ITS PROMISE!"

—:o:—

Mr. Sarda's Angry Protest

"SUPPORT TO BILL A TRUE SERVICE TO COUNTRY"

Govternment issue Explanation

NEW DELHI, Jan. 29.
(From Our Special Correspondent.)

In the Assembly on Tuesday Mr. Harbilas Sarda moved the consideration of his Bill relating to Child Marriage as amended by the Select Committee.

Mr. M. K. Acharyas amendment to postpone the consideration of Sardas Bill till the publication of the Age of Consent Committee was carried 53 voting for and 34 voting against. Cries of shame came from one section. Pandit Malaviya did not vote Pandit Motilal voted against the amendment. Mr. Aney voted for it. The whole of the European, Muslim and Govt block voted for Mr. Acharya's amendment.

Attendance was thin when to-day's proceedings began. It is difficult to forecast the fate of Sarda Bill. Mr. Sarda proposes to press for consideration of the Bill, while there prevails a general desire to allow the Bill lie over till the Age of Consent Committee submits its report. Mr. Kelkar has already given a notice of amendment to that effect. Pandit Malaviya's Note of Dissent in the Select Committee's Report will be moved as an amendment. The Muslims' general opposition to the measure is summed up in the amendment of Mr. Abdul Matin Choudary for non-applicability of legislation to that community will favour Mr. Kelkar's dilatory motion, especially as Mr. Mahomed Shanawaz, a member of the Age of Consent Committee, is their leader in that matter. There has been a general demand on the part of ladies to be represented in the Assembly when such an important measure affecting them comes up for consideration.

An authoritative exposition of the Government's position was made by Mr. Graham during question time. No ladies could be nominated till the Government of India Act was amended. The Bill therefore will be proceeded with in the absence of those primarily concerned.

The news from Afghanistan continue to excite interest of Assembly members.

An unconfirmed report says Mahatma Gandhi will undertake his long promised tour in the Western countries and Pandit Motilal was consulted before he arrived at the decision.

INDEPENDENTS' DIFFICULTIES.

The Independent Party is found to have experienced a serious disintegration. Mr. Gazanfar Ali has taken up a job in Alwar State. Mr. Bhatto, a Sind member, is in trouble at home. Mr. Fazli Ibrahim and Moulvi Yakub already have rebelled against Mr. Jinnah who on his arrival will have difficult job to rearrange the Party. In spite of disintegration the Party holds key in all important matters. Sir Purshottamdas, who is acting as a leader in the absence of Mr. Jinnah, having a lengthy talk with Pandit Motilal and Pandit Malaviya It is to be seen whether Mr. Jinnah will consolidate the Party taking in ex-Swarajists like Messrs. Ranga Iyer and Acharya (who is sitting in back benches behind the Central Muslim line).

GOVT'S BREACH OF FAITH.

The most important business transacted, to-day was Mr. Sarda's bill which proved a disgraceful episode especially the part played by Government Mr. Sarda did his part fairly well and gave the House a list of organisations, parties, individuals and distinguished officials, who had supported the bill. He did make out a good case and said the country intensely desired such a piece of legislation. Mr. Sarda was assured by Government this morning that they would not oppose it, and were against postponement of the question too, but Government held the key to the situation. Their move to the aye lobby when the division on Mr. Acharya's amendment was taken, was a surprise. When efforts were made at the previous session to recommitt the bill government never suggested that the House must await the Committee's report. The Bill was before the country even at the time of the appointment of the Age of Consent Committee. It never took action till the Bill arrived the important stage of being passed into law. Government finding Muslims' objection, threw its weight to shelve the Bill which has no prospects of being brought up again till the next Assembly Session, as the life of this is likely to expire after the Simla session which is too brief to consider it.

MR. SARDA'S FAITH IN GOVT SHATTERED.

Mr. Sarda was keenly disappointed he was visibly moved when he found his three years' task has come to nothing The old man laden with grief was showered with congratulations on his moral victory by his friends. He declared: "I shall never believe this government will do any good to country."

DELHI, Jan. 29.

Mr. Gaya Prasad drew the attention of the Government to a letter (published in Calcutta) written by the Governor of Assam to the Maharaja of Darbangha in which highly controversial political questions such as the representation of landlords in the Councils were raised, and support was also canvassed for the Simon Commission. He asked whether the Government proposed to take necessary steps to prevent similar indiscretions on the part of Government officials.

The Home Member said that he was not prepared to deal with questions arising out of a private letter written by the Governor of a Province and published without outhority, but added: "Any suggestion that the Governor of a Province should not deal with controversial political questions entirely ignores the nature of his functions and responsibilities."

Replying to a supplementary query, the Home Member stated that the Government of India was considering whether the Government Servants Conduct Rules applied to the head of a Province.

Sir Denys Bray assured Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh that the transfer of Aden from India would not be effected without the Assembly being taken into prior consultation, and added that all idea of such a transfer had been abandoned. "It is in respect of tribal territory the (Aden Protectorate) or the Hinterland with its political ramifications and military administration of Aden that the transfer has been made from the Indian Government to the Colonial Office." Financial relief to Indian revenues on the present figures worked out approximately at seventeen lakhs a year. Relief from external political responsibilities was imponderable.

Following this reply, Sir Denys Bray was asked about his speech in the Council of State. The Foreign Secretary wanted notice.

MR. SARDA'S CHILD MARRIAGE BILL

Mr. Harbilas Sarda, amidst cheers, moved the consideration of his bill relating child marriage as amended by the Select Committee.

Mr. Harbilas Sarda in moving consideration of the bill for a fixing the marriageable age of boys above eighteen and that of girls above fourteen made a long speech with quotations from recorded opinions thereon.

Mr. Sesha Iyengar rose on a point of order contending that the Bill had been materially and vitally changed, that according to the parliamentary practice the original Bill should be withdrawn before the new Bill was taken into consideration.

The President advised Mr. Sesha Iyenger to reserve his point of order till after Mr. Sarda had finished his speech.

GENERAL SUPPORT TO BILL.

Mr. Sarda proceeding emphasised that the House had unanimously agreed to the principle of legislating in respect of child marriage. The Government had stated that this Bill had their cordial support. Indeed, where large communities wre concerned legislation was the only effective means of social reform. The social and other conferences held recently had unanimously supported the bill. There was a remarkable unanimity of opinion among women. Hundreds of ladies' meetings had been held to support the Bill, and even Marwari women had joined in supporting the Bill. Leaving out the opinions received from Madras, there were 167 of which no less than 128 favoured the bill. 87 opinions had been received from the Madras Province alone, mostly from the Brahmins of that Province. Non-Brahmins, however, supported the Bill. The Brahmins formed only three per cent. The Madras High Court was the only High Court where the majority of judges were opposed on the ground that it interfered with religion. This was not surprising, coming as it did from a province where untouchability flourished. As against all these hostile views, there was the resolution of the Madras Legislative Council which unanimously asked for the raising of the marriageable age of girls to sixteen. Moreover, the proceedings of the Age of Consent Committee furnished ample evidence in support of the Bill.

NOT A RELIGIOUS OBLIGATION.

In summing up the appeal for the adoption of the Bill Mr. Sarda spoke in moving terms. He said, "I deny that child marriage is a religious obligation. Even if it were, no man has a right, in order to save himself from going to hell, to condemn another being for a life of suffering. A great responsibility rests on this House. The people in England and America are watching how you will deal with this Bill. Writers like Miss Mayo and politicians like Mr. Winston Churchill have declared in plain terms that India cannot be granted self-government so long as she tolerates such acts of oppression. (Voices from the European and Central Muslim benches "Hear, hear.") People in America want to know if after 150 years' rule the Government still tolerate these tortures. If women were members of this House the Bill would get through.

THE TRUE SERVICE OF COUNTRY.

I have received telegrams from women members of the Central Provinces Council intimating that the Council too passed a resolution supporting this Bill, and finally let me repeat the language of a great man that no nation can be half slave and half free. Those who will support the Bill will render a true service to the country. (Applause from all sections of the House).

A POINT OF ORDER.

Mr. Sesha Iyengar raised a point of order that according to Mayne's Parliamentary Practice the Bill was so radically altered that it must be withdrawn and reintroduced. It had been extended to more religions. Marriage had been made a criminal rather than a civil offence. Even the title and preamble of the Bill had been changed. The Select Committee had stated it was practically a new Bill.

The President: Which Select Committee?

Mr. Sesha Iyengar: First Committee.

President: The time, then, for raising the objection was when the report of the first Select Committee was considered.

Mr. Sesha Iyengar pressed his point of order.

Mr. Patel said that the Select Committee which included leading members of the House had declared the Bill as altered but that it did not require republication. The Chair was not prepared to go behind that recommendation. Therefore, he ruled the objection out of order. (Applause from supporters of the Bill)

ANOTHER POINT OF ORDER.

Mr. Sesha Iyengar next raised a point of order that the Bill having been extended to include other religions was so changed as to require the fresh sanction of the Governor-General under Section 67.

Mr. Shunmukham Chetty contested this view as once sanction having been obtained the objection of Sesha Iyengar on the ground of other religions having been included could not stand.

(Mr. Abdul Aziz: Every day a new religion springs up).

Mr. Sarda submitted that marriage was a social contract and not a religion.

Mr. Crerar inferred that the intention of the Governor-General in sanctioning the introduction of the Bill was to regulate child marriage and no further sanction was necessary at this stage. (Applause).

The President ruled that the intentions of the Governor-General having been so interpreted by the Home Member, the Chair would not be justified in going behind them and, therefore, ruled the objection out of order.

MOTION FOR POSTPONEMENT.

Mr. Acharya then moved the postponement of consideration of the Bill until the Age of Consent Committee report had been published. He said the Madras Council resolution on the Bill was passed in two minutes without any discussion. They should not, therefore, attach importance to it. "It is one of the anomalies of modern life that truth is so far from what appears on paper. (Laughter) That such a resolution was not even discussed for ten minutes in the Madras Council makes the prospect of government by councils in this country not very bright. (Renewed laughter). But my reason is different. This Assembly having agreed to the appointment of the Age of Consent Committee—some people call it "the Committee of Propaganda"—however, having appointed it, we must await its report."

When his motion was put to vote, Government members practically "en bloc" and so also Central Muslim and European groups (laughter with exception of two) decided to vote for the postponement. There was also a split in the ranks of Independents. Nationalists and Congressmen and some like Pandit Malaviya remained neutral, Pandit Motilal and Mr. Jayakar, were, however, foremost to record their votes against the postponement but Mr. Sarda found the battle lost and his only chance now lay in narrowing down the majority of the other side.

"GOVT. WANTS CHILD MARRIAGES"

Pandit Motilal come to his rescue at the last minute and persuaded some of the neutrals on his side to vote against the amendment. Two European members too went with Mr. Sarda. They found that the lobby teller had already passed the list on to the Secretary but as there was time yet to record the vote, the list was taken back to the lobby and about a dozen others registered their votes on the side of Mr. Sarda. But even then the chances could not improve. Mr. Sarda was aware of this and as Mr. Crerar came up to him to explain the latest decision taken by Government Mr. Sarda was seen angrily protesting against the Government backing out of what he thought was its promise to support the Bill. Indeed, a small crowd gathered round them and Sir Purshottamdas too used the opportunity to ejaculate: "Government wants child marriages."

The scene ended with the President announcing that Mr. Acharya's amendment had been carried by 53 votes to 34 and there followed shouts of "Shame shmae" from the Reformist benches.

Mr. Chetty rushed out to the lobby and characterised the Government conduct as disgraceful.

GOVT. TO ISSUE EXPLANATION.

The Associated Press Lobby Correspondent also reports from the lobby that the Government are about to issue an explanation of their attitude which was due to their desire to stay the proceedings till the next session when they would be prepared to allot two or three days to the discussion of the matter in the light of the Age of Consent Committee's report.

LAW REPORTS BILL.

After lunch, Moulvi Muhammad Yakub, moving the reference to a Select Committee of his Law Reports Bill, regretted that legal principles had not been defined by the existing judgments which were contradictiory and led to an increase in litigation.

Mr. Graham (Law Secretary) opposing the motion drew attention to the violent opposition to the Bill on the part of Mr. Jayakar and Sir Hari Singh Gour shown in February 1927 when Moulvi Yakub moving the circulation of the Bill had declared that in the event of opposition he would drop the Bill. Now, the opinions received were so overwhelmingly against the Bill that Mr. Graham was surprised that the Bill was being proceeded with at all. All the High Courts were opposed to it except the Punjab High Court, which was equally divided.

Mr. Jogiah Pantulu saw no necessary for the Bill.

Mr. Lalchand Nevalrai, claiming 36 years' experience at the Bar, expressed the opinion that it was beyond the powers of the House to ban decisions of Courts like English Courts, and added that official reports were generally incomplete and often ignored important decisions.

Mr. Aney, on the other hand, thought that the wide publication of every judgment would effectively remove Mr. Yakub's complaint of incompleteness in non-official law reports.

Mr. Yakub pointed out that the Bill did not seek to ban on unofficial agencies, but only laid down that proper check should be exercised over them.

The motion was negatived.

The Assembly then adiourned till tomorrow when non-official resolutions will be discussed.—A.P

TRANSFER OF RYS. FROM COMPANY TO GOVT.

—:o:—

LEGAL POSITION OF CASES UNDER "SUB JUDICE"

At question time Mr. Parsons, the Railway Financial Commissioner took five minutes to make an important statement arising out of a question by Mr. N. C. Kelkar. Mr. Parsons said that the Government had taken legal advice and now issued instructions to the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway that in cases which were 'sub judice' on the date of transfer of

Continued on next page.

NATIONALIST PARTY

—:o:—

PT. MALAVIYA ELECTED LEADER

NEW DELHI, Jan. 29.

The Nationalist Party has unanimously elected Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who has joined the party as an active member, as its Leader. Mr. Jayakar who is the Deputy Leader seconded the proposal.—A. P.

FOREIGN LEGATIONS TO EVACUATE KABUL

Robber King's Proclamation

AMANULLAH GAINS SUPPORT FROM SOUTH

PESHAWAR, Jan. 28.

Ten days ago, the commercial community of Peshawar waited in deputation on the Chief Commissioner, who assured them that mails to and from Kabul would be carried by aeroplanes. Receiving no replies to their letters, they again approached the Chief Commissioner and requested that their relatives and agents in Kabul should be escorted to Peshawar. They have been told to call to-morrow for an answer.

In answer to a representation from the President of the Mohiyal Brahmana Sabha the report of the murder of Diwan Naranjandas has been officially contradicted.

The report of General Nadir Khan's arrival in Moscow and his contemplated flight to Kandahar lacks corroboration. It is stated that the General is confined to bed in Paris.

All foreign Legations are expected to evacuate Kabul at an early date, and the British Delegation will be the last to do so. All British subjects in Kabul will be sent to India before Sir Francis Humphreys leaves Afghonistan.

Ali Ahmed Jan is reported to be still at Jalalabad. It is announced that the proposed concentration of Shinwari and Mohmand Laskars at Dakka has not materialised.

Six motor buses presented to ex-King Amanullah by the Germans on his last visit to Europe arrived here just before his abdication. The news of their arrival having been communicated to the ex-King Amanullah by his brother Prince Inayatullah who lately proceeded to Kandahar via Peshawar, Amanullah has requested that the buses should be sent to Kandahar. The railway authorities are accordingly arranging for their early transportation to Kandahar.

Heavy snowfall is reported to have occurred between Kabul, Kandahar and Ghazni, blocking all communications.—A. P.

BRITISH LEGATION AT KABUL

REPORTS OF IMMEDIATE EVACUATION DENIED

LONDON, Jan. 29.

It is authoritatively stated in London that reports that steps are being taken for the immediate evacuation of Sir Francis Humphrys and the staff of the British Legation at Kabul are unfounded. Such evacuation will depend on the circumstances which have not yet arisen. Some foreign nationals like professors and those concerned in the introduction of Amanullah's reforms will be evacuated by aeroplanes at their own request.

A weekly British mail between Peshawar and Kabul has been arranged.—Reuter.

RESCUE OF EX-KING INAYATULLAH

—:o:—

NO INTERFERENCE IN AFGHAN AFFAIRS

LONDON, Jan. 28

In the House of Commons, Sir Austen Chamberlain denied the suggestion of Mr. Thurtle that by assisting the rescue of ex-King Inayatullah we were participating in the Afghan internal affairs and said that Inayatullah was removed by air at the request of himself and Habibullah to prevent bloodshed in Kabul. He added that His Majesty's Government had carefully refrained from any interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.—Reuter.

AIR CRAFTSMAN "SHAW"

—:o:—

INTERPELLATIONS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

LONDON, Jan. 28.

In the House of Commons Mr. Thurtle asked Sir Samuel Hoare how long Aircraftsman Shaw was stationed in the Northwest Frontier and whether he carried out there the ordinary duties of his rank and what leave of absence was granted to him during his service there. Lord Winterton replied that aircraftsman Shaw was posted at Peshawar from Karachi on 26th May 1928 and he carried out ordinary duties of his rank. He understood Shaw was not granted leave while at Peshawar. —Reuter.

KARACHI WARNS BRITAIN

—:o:—

HEARTFELT SYMPATHY WITH AMANULLAH EXPRESSED

KARCHI, Jan. 29.

A largely attended public meeting of Karachi Muslims was held in Khaldina Hall last night, Mir Mahomed Baluch, M.L.C., presiding, to discuss the situation in Afghanistan. After various speakers had ventilated their views, a resolution was moved by Shaikh Abdul Majid and passed unanimously, "seriously warning the British Government" that "it should, under no circumstances recognize Bacha-I-Saquo or his Government, nor give him any moral or material support, and further that it should not support the rise to power in Afghanistan of Mahomed Omer Khan or any other person of the type."

The second resolution which was proposed by Mr. Jethmal Parsram Gulraj, editor of "The Sind Herald" and was passed, expressed heartfelt sympathy with the ex-King Amanullah and assured him of full moral support in his endeavours to establish a powerful, united, and progressive Government in Afghanistan. The third resolution ran as follows:—"This meeting strongly supports the proposal for sending a medical mission to Afghanistan to serve in the disturbed areas, and appeals to the people to liberally contribute towards the proposed Medical Mission Fund to be started by the Sind Provincial Khilafat Committee in order to achieve the above object."—A. P.

Yeotmal.—Mr. M. Pakolhe, M.L.C., has been elected by 18 votes to 11 as Chairman of the Yeotmal District Council defeating Rao Pahadur Mundle Yeshwantrao Pokarikar. The latter has been elected, Vice-Chairman, defeating Rao Saheb Madhaorao Deshmukh and Mr. Doulat Rao.—A. P.

WHITE MAN'S LAND, NOT KAFFIR STATE

WHAT DOMINION STATUS MEANS

GENERAL SMUT'S IDEAL

LONDON, JAN. 28.

Cape Town.—The Native issue is emphasised in the Ministerial manifesto signed by Gen. Hertzog, Mr. Tielman Roos Dr. Malan condemning the South African Party's native policy.

The manifesto declares that whiteman's existence and his civilisation in South Africa are at stake. It protests that the leader of South African Party is aiming to make South Africa a part of the British confederation of African States all over Africa where whites and blacks will be equal. The manifesto says that the leader of South African Party cannot co-operate with the Government's endeavour to make South Africa safe for whites.

"If South Africa must be handed over to the natives let whites know in order that we may prepare, by needful measures, for safety even though it means seeking home elsewhere."

It quotes the principle laid down in Kenya White Paper with which Hilton Young Report agrees that interests of natives must be paramount and asks "who will daresay that the British dominion Gen. Smuts strives after will be whiteman's land and not Kaffir State.—Reuter.

Lucknow.—After a debate extending over two days, the United Provinces Legislative Council rejected by 55 votes against 45 the Hafiz Hidayat Hussain's amendment to the Town Areas Bill, advocating the creation of separate electorates in town areas.—A. P.

POLITICAL PROPAGANDA AMONG STUDENTS

—:o:—

M. P.'S. ANXIETY

NO ANNOUNCEMENT ABOUT POLITICAL DETENUES

LONDON, Jan. 28.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Wardlaw Milne asked whether in view of Extremist political propoganda that was being carried on in certain universities and colleges in India, the Government of India was taking steps to prevent the delivery of addresses likely to incite Indian students. Lord Earl Winterton said that Lord Peel had not received information of any systematic attempts to incite students to lawlessness. He was confident that if anything of the kind was attempted, Provincial Governments would take any steps desirable and practicable.

Mr. Thurtle asked for a statement regarding the intentions of the Government of India towards detenues under Regulation Three 1818. Lord Winterton said that the views of the Government of India which, as stated on 17th December, had been invited had not yet been received. He added that Lord Peel would doubtless be in a position in future to make an announcement on the position.—Reuter.

THE TORCH ?

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

—:o:—

Brisk Polling and Lively Scenes at Booths

CONGRESS CANDIDATES GOING STRONG

CLOSING SURPRISES

Scenes of unprecedented enthusiasm and activity marked the general Ward elections of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, which took place on Tuesday. Since early morning the whole city of Bombay was in extraordinary commotion. Polling began at 7-30 (Bombay Time) but long before that, the booths were crowded with visitors. Vehicular traffic was very dense in the vicinity of the polling booths so much so that at certain places running of trams had to be suspended for some time. There was not a single taxi available for passenger traffic, as every taxi in the streets bore the sign board of some candidate or the other. Even some of the victorias were engaged by candidates to carry their voters. The atmosphere in the booth areas was surcharged with considerable heat and excitement which are a common feature of these general elections. Canvassing was very brisk as the competition was unusually keen.

NEW METHOD OF VOTING.

The arrangement at the pooling booths was quite satisfactory. This time the Municipality has introduced a very nice system for the actual registration of votes. Hitherto, the votes had to be registered on a ballot paper supplied to the voter by the polling officer. On this ballot paper, the names of all the candidates contesting the elections from a particular Ward were printed and a voter was asked to put the "crosses" against the candidates of his choice. This system was found rather intricate and laborious and at every previous election, a number of voting papers had to be rejected because they did not conform to all the legal requirements which were necessary under the system. It was particularly difficult for uneducated voters to fill their ballot papers without committing mistakes. Besides, the system entailed considerable waste of time and even the counting of votes was not without its difficulties. The new system introduced this time is extremely simple and saves a lot of time and bother. The voter is given a voting card with as many perforated tickets on it as there are seats for his Ward. The voter can separate the tickets and put them into the ballot boxes of the candidates of his choice. There is now no fear of any votes being wasted owing to invalidity of voting papers. The new system is a better device that will save both time and labour.

The Municipality ought to be thanked for the economy it has made in respect of ballot boxes. Kerosene tins covered with paper on all sides with slots at the top were used as ballot boxes. At every polling booth there were several voting cabins with the result that there was little congestion.

KEEN COMPETITION IN D WARD.

The competition among the candidates was extremely keen in this Ward as the 10 seats allotted to the Ward were contested by as many as 19 candidates. The spacious maidan of Gowalia Tank where the booth was erected, presented a spectacle of extraordinary activity since early morning. The voting was very brisk in the early hours of the morning. Another feature of the elections in this Ward was the demonstration of red flags by the labourers who were brought in motor lorries to vote for Comrade Lalji Pendse.

DR. DESHMUKH, A HOT FAVOURITE

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, the present Mayor of the Corporation seemed to be a hot favourite of the voters. Throughout the day polling was consistently heavy in his favour. He was solidly supported by Muslims and Brahmins. The canvassing of his agents was quite up to the mark. It should be no surprise if Dr. Deshmukh tops the poll this time. Among the Congress candidates, Messrs. Nariman, Jamnadas Mehta and A. R. Gadkari were polling heavily throughout the day.

The three Parsi candidates, Dr. Dadachanji, Mr. Hirjibehedin and Mr. A. P. Sabavala, were the favourites of their community and were scoring well. Mrs. Sabavala was at her post all through the day doing wonderful canvassing for her husband. Among the independent candidates, Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar and Dr. Viegas were do-Municipal schools cast most of their votes in favour of Dr. Viegas. Judging from the voting in this Ward following nine candidates appear, more or less, like certainties:—Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Dr. Dadachanji, Mr. Hirjibehedin, Mr. A. P. Sabavala, Mr. A. R. Gadkari and Dr. Viegas. There is lot of uncertainty about the tenth seat for which the possible claimants are Dr. V. R. Sanzgiri, Mr. S. A. Mantri, Mr. P. S. Bakhale, Mr. S. R. Tendolkar and Mr. V. R. Phondge. All these candidates were scoring uniformly well throughout the day. Labour votes are divided between Mr. Bakhale and Comrade Lalji Pendse. Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale who contested the elections on the Congress ticket did not score satisfactorily, partly because she did not provide any conveyance to her voters. There were, however, not a few voters who came in some other candidates' cars and voted for Mrs. Gokhale. Although in the morning voting was not quite favourable for Mrs. Gokhale, there were chances that late in the day some of the Congress votes would be reverted in her favour.

The total number of voters in "D" Ward is 26,263 including 419 Europeans, 900 Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians and Jews, 17,472 Hindus, 5,595 Parsis, 1,309 Mahomedans, and 382 companies. Over 60 per cent. of voters must have voted.

"C" (BHULESHWAR) WARD.

The voting for "C" Ward was also pretty brisk. Competition was no less keen as there were 26 candidates for 16 seats. The Esplanade Maidan in which was erected the polling booth for this Ward, was a centre of considerable commotion. Mr. M. N. Talpade, Seth Narayanlal Bansilal, Dr. M B Velkar and Mr. B T Desai, all Congress candidates scored very heavily. Other favourites of the voters were Mr. L. R. Tairsee, Mr. H M Rahimtoolah, Mr. M M Desai, Mr. Vithaldas Damodhar Govindji, Captain D'Souza, Dr. Merchant and Dr. K J J Curseiji. The Congress candidates in this Ward are very nearly the certainties in this election. The common feature of voting on communal lines was present in this Ward also.

The "C" Ward has 8 Europeans, 1,118 Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians and Jews, 17,779 Hindus, 2,122 Parsis, 4,212 Mahomedans and 1,648 companies. The total number of voters is 26,887. Nearly 50 per cent. of voters must have voted in yesterday's elections.

NO ENTHUSIASM IN "A" WARD.

Poor support to Congress candidates was noticeable in the "A" (Fort and Harbour) Ward polling booth. At the Esplanade Maidan voting was less brisk than in other Wards but this could be attributed to the fact that there are only a little over 9,000 voters in this area. Parsi voters being in a fairly large majority, there can be no doubt, Parsi candidates would be returned in large numbers. Sir Dinshaw Petit, Mr. Boman-Behram and Sir P. C. Sethna seemed to take a lead earlier in the day, closely followed by Mr. J. B. Petit. Mr. H. M Chowna appeared to be lagging behind but he hoped to strengthen his position towards the close of the day.

The European community in this Ward seemed to solidly support he only two European candidates standing from this Ward namely Messrs. Glover Wright and Griffiths, but their success would have to depend upon the votes they receive from the commercial firms from Fort. Mr. Meyer Nissim seemed to command the bulk of commercial as well as the Anglo Indian community. Judging from the fact that there are 1,119 European voters, 698 Anglo-Indian voters and 1,662 commercial firms, the success of all the three above candidates seems to be assured.

Coming to the Congress candidates, there was very little evidence of enthusiasm on the part of voters to count even reasonable chance of their success. Mr. R. Venkatram and Mr. S. N. Puneger are both new in the field but between the two the latter seemed to fare better. Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas along wih Mr. Mulji Karsond as appeared to "snatch" Hindu votes while Mr. Haji Maniar exclusively commanded Muslim votes. Mr. B. N. Gamadia, another Parsi candidate, was also doing very well. The number of voters in this Ward are as follows:—Europeans 1,199, Anglo-Indians and Christians 698, Hindus 2,441, Parsis 2,361, Mahomedans 933, Commercial 1,662. Total 9,294.

CONGRESS CANDIDATES IN "B" WARD DOING WELL.

In the "B" Ward, the chances of Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola and Mr. H A. Lalji are said to be rosy. All the Congressmen in this Ward namely, Dr. Vora, Mr. B. N. Mehisheri and Mr. Abdus Satar Wali were till noon having good support. The keenest of competition was evidenced in this Ward as many as 39 candidates were competing for 16 seats. This Ward has 30 Europeans, 518 Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians and Jews, 7,772, Hindus 71 Parsis 7,588, Mahomedans and 1,656 companies, total 17,635 voters.

"E WARD.

The situation in E Ward was very interesting as there were 19 candidates for 10 seats. The contest was keen from the early morning and the rush of motor cars conveying voters had considerably paralysed vehicular traffic. The E Ward has 381 European voters, 2,892 Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians and Jews, 8,433 Hindus, 842 Parsis, 4,882 Mahomedans and 413 companies. The total number of voters is 17,843. Among the candidates who are likely to be returned are: Dr. R. M. Mistry, Dr. M. N. Bulsara, Dr. M. F. Bisni, Mr. S. L. Silam, Mr. S. K. Pupala, Mr. G. D. Khairaz, Mr. H. E. H. Usman Poonawalla, Mr. I. S. Haji, Mr. R. S. Asavle and Mr. A. T. Janai.

F WARD.

F Ward presented a lively appearance owing to the tremendous rush of the mill operatives who came to vote for their leader Mr. Joglekar. It was very unfortunate that Mr. Jhabwalla was deserted by his colleagues on whom he had counted for support and some of the office bearers of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union were seen working enthusiastically against him and solely for Mr. Joglekar. Mr. Joglekar's organisation was perfect and a number of mill workers collected round his booth exhorting the mill operatives to vote for their leader only. Even in the Nationalists' camp there was a elevage and the candidates who came forward under the Congress tickets were seen fighting among themselves for votes and one of the candidates out of disgust tore off the placard containing the names of the Nationalists candidates. For six seats there were 14 candidates out of whom the following six are likely to be returned: Mr. B. G. Parelkar, Mr. K. N. Joglekar, Mr. M. L. A. Jitekar, Mr. Nanji Premji, Dr. S. S. Batliwalla and Dr. S. P. Mehta. The F ward has 2100 Europeans, 714 Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians and Jews, 8,073 Hindus, 1701 Parsis, 883 Mahomedans and 74 companies. The total is 11,655.

G WARD.

In G Ward also the labour leaders, viz. Messrs. Nimbker and Miraiker were doing well as all the mill operatives had mustered strong to vote for them. There were is 15 candidates for six seats among whom the following six stand a fair chance of being returned: Dr. A. A. Domonte, Mr. S. Meherbux, Mr. R. S. Nimbker, Mr. S. S. Miraiker, Dr. M. C. Javle and Mr. P. G. Sahashrabudhe.

The G Ward has 97 Europeans, 1,238 Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians and Jews, 8,003 Hindus, 430 Parsis, 1025 Mahomedans and 124 companies. Total is 10,917.

CLOSING SURPRISES

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"SHAKY" CANDIDATES TURNED INTO CERTAINTIES

Towards the close of the day a rush in the Fort Ward Polling Booth made things better for certain candidates. Sir P. C. Sethna's prospects which were described to be "shaky" by an evening paper, could have been hardly true in the morning, but towards evening his position was substantially strengthened and he was being included among "certainties". A forecast of the "successfuls" according to popular belief was: Sir Dinshaw Petit to top the poll. Messrs. P. J. Marzban, Boman-Behram, Glover Wright, Griffiths, Sir P. C. Sethna, Meyer Nissim, Mulraj Karsondas, Kanji Dwarkadas, Gamadia, H. M. Maniar and Chowna.

EXCITEMENT IN MANDVI WARD.

Excitement ran high in the "B" (Mandvi) Ward. Mr. P. D. Shamdasani who was not said to have done well in the morning became the favourite towards the close of the day, the Sindhi seconding him solid support. The chances of the Congress candidates were also enhanced. Out of the 30 candidates the fortunate 16 are said to be Dr. J. V. Vora, Messrs. B. N. Meisheri, P. D. Shamdasani, Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtullah, H. A. Lalji, Kanji Master, N. Begmahomed, Salebhoy Barodawalla, A. H. S. Salemahomed, Dr. P. H. Meisheri, Dr. Choksey, A. A. Peerbhoy, N. Begmahomed, Abdus Satar Walli, Dr. Aansraj and Mr. J. A. Lalji.

SITUATION IN "C" WARD.

The voting continued to be very brisk in the "C" Ward till the end of the day. Mr. N. M. Dumasia, a Parsi candidate, did well in the afternoon as the Parsi voters began to pour in from their offices in the Fort. Support to the Congress candidates continued to be uniform, there being a turn for the better in the case of Seth Narayanlal Bansilal. Mr. L. R. Tairsee was seeding nicely and uniformly despite the handicap that he was the only candidate in the whole of Bombay who did not provide any conveyance to his voters. He did not want any artificial stimulus and his confidence in his work was well rewarded.

SURPRISES IN "D" WARD.

"D" Ward is rightly regarded as the stronghold of intelligentsia of this city. For several elections in the past this Ward has shown larger percentage of voting. Then again the ratio of total votes to the seats is certainly higher in this Ward than in any other Ward. Like the bigger Wards like "B" and "C" which have got 16 seats each, this Ward has got nearly an equal number of total votes, and yet the seats are only ten. To get elected from this War, a candidate requires larger number of votes than in any other Ward. This is one of the reasons why competition in this Ward is keener and surprises bigger.

Several surprises were reserved for the afternoon in this Ward. The voting was decidedly brisker and consequently there was greater excitement. Dr. V. G. Desmukh continued to poll splendidly well. There was a sudden change for the better in the chances of Mr. Lalji Pendse who was not doing quite well in the morning. Between 2 and 4 p.m. he scored heavily, thus creating a change in the general situation of the Ward. He was assisted in canvassing by a host of labour volunteers. Lories full of labour voters from Foras Road flying red flags were pouring in one after the other. The enthusiasm of workers was at its height and there was no end to demonstrations. On the whole, Mr. Pendse seems to be one of the probables. Mr. Bakhale did not fare well in the afternoon. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Mr. M. A. Karamgawalla, a Parsi candidate, did very well towards the end of the day. Mr. Jamnadas has got a knack of rallying his votes at the tag-end of the day.

SUDDEN RALLY IN FAVOUR OF MR. NARIMAN.

Mr. Nariman was scoring all round throughout the day. If there was any doubt about his being returned with a thumping majority that was set at naught by the alarming report of the "Evening News". When the report came out that Mr. Nariman's position was rather doubtful, there was a sudden rally of votes in his favour. Congress volunteers were doing splendid canvassing for the Congress candidates. Mr. A. R. Gadkari and Dr. Viegas were consistently supported all through the day. All the Parsi candidates (excluding Mr. Nariman) were solidly backed up by the voters of their community. These candidates are among the certainties of the day.

Scenes of unrestrained excitement became the order of the day towards the closing of the poll. Canvassers were shouting the names of their candidates at the top of their voice. The leaflets were freely thrown in the air, so much so, that the ground appeared to be carpeted with paper. There was a great rush outside the booth when the poll was closed.

CASES OF IMPERSONATION

In certain Wards, a few instances of impersonation were reported. The system of registration being a perfect one, impersonation could be easily detected.

PRECAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

According to general opinion the new system of ballot card is very simple of expeditious but in the absence of proper supervision, the system is likely to be abused. For instance, it is possible for a voter to bring back any number of his votes and then to sell them to the candidates or hand them over to an agent of the candidate. There are rumours that at a certain booth a complaint was made to the polling officer that in the absence of proper precaution against any likely fraud, there was the possibility of some of the candidates bringing back some of their coupons. This possibility can easily be prevented by putting closer watch on the polling cabins. There must be compulsion on the voter either to put all the coupons into the voting boxes or to destroy them in case he does not to use them. The system being a novel one, naturally there were some flaws in its operation, but it is expected that given proper supervision the system will work wonderfully well in future.

MR TAIRSEE THANKS VOTERS

Whatever the result, I hereby thank the Voters of the C—Ward and also my friends who have helped me in contesting the Election in an atmosphere of bigotry and communal feeling.

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

CROWNING HUMILIATION OF PUBLIC LIFE

—:o:—

GEN. SMUTS DEFENDS HIS SPEECH AT ERMELO

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Cape Town.—Gen. Smuts, in a statement, has repudited the construction put on his recent speech at Ermelo by "the scarce manifesto of Nationalist Triumvirate." He says it "is a complete travesty of my remarks, deliberately meant to mislead public opinion and to stampede the public on the Native question.

The document can only have effect of making us odius to all those South Africans and Britishers who are building up a European civilisation in the States to the north of us. That the Prime Minister and two other Ministers of the Crown should sign such a document is a crowning humiliation of our public life and an ill omen for the future."—Reuter.

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U. S BUDGET MOUNTING UP.

—:o:—

PRESIDENT COOLID E'S WARNING

LONDON, JAN. 28.

Washington.—With a national Government facing a possible deficit budget in the current financial year, President Coolidge has issued a warning that rigid economy to federal expenditure must be continued and rapidly mounting cost of the State and Local Governments must be sharply curtailed if the national prosperity is to be maintained.—Reuter.

INCREASED LAND REVENUE

—:o:—

GOVERNOR REQUESTED TO SUSPEND RECOVERY

BASSEIN TALUKA AGRICULTURISTS CONFER

BASSEIN, Jan. 29.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bassein Taluka Agriculturists Conference and representatives of villages in the taluka was held last evening at Bassein under the presidency of Mr. D. V. Gokhale. About a hundred representatives of agriculturists were present. The president narrated the discussion that took place between the members of a deputation of the Conference and the Revenue authorities of the Government of Bombay in the presence of His Excellency. In the course of the first interview with him, last Tuesday, several exaggerated statements made by the Revenue authorities regarding the price of rice, the yield per acre, the value of land, etc. were emphatically contradicted by prominent agriculturists themselves.

Three resolutions were afterwards adopted. One recorded the sense of the ryots' gratitude to His Excellency for receiving the deputation and giving them an opportunity to place the people's case fully and freely before him. The second requested His Excellency to issue orders suspending the recovery of increased land revenue in view of consideration by him of the whole question and pending the decision of the Bombay Legislative Council. The third called upon the ryots to make preparations for resisting the collection of increased assessment after the decision of Government was announced.—A. P.

GLOOMY FUTURE FOR INDIA

FLEET STREET PROPHETS' FORECASTS

LONDON, JAN. 28.

Gloomy pictures of India's political future are drawn by the morning papers in drawing attention to the Viceroy's speech.

The "Morning Post" dealing with Britain's policy says: "It may be dangerous to go back but it seems more dangerous to go forward. The "Daily Telegraph" thinks that the year has opened with very little hope of pacific settlement of India's constitutional problem.—Reuter.

KARACHI PREPARES TO RECEIVE MAHATMA

—:o:—

RS. 18,000 COLLECTED FOR CIVIC ADDRESS

KARACHI, Jan. 29.

Mr. Manilal Kothari arrived here on Sunday from Ahmedabad, accompanied by Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram. Both of them are busy making arrangements for Mahatma Gandhi's reception on his arrival here on February 1st, when he will receive a civic welcome.

Local Congressmen, headed by Messrs. Kothari and Doulatram, have succeeded in collecting a sum of Rs. 18,000. Out of this sum, Parsis have contributed Rs. 6,000. Karachi students are also active in collecting funds for the presentation of a purse to Mahatma Gandhi on Friday.—A. P.

DEBATE ON CONDUCT OF POLICE IN VELLORE TALUKA

—:o:—

ADJOURNMENT MOTION LOST IN MADRAS COUNCIL

MADRAS, Jan. 29.

In the Madras Legislative Council today Mr. Audinarayana Chetty, Swarajist, moved the adjournment of the House to raise a discussion on the recent conduct of the police in Vellore Taluka in North Arcot District in prosecuting Congress workers.

The adjournment motion over the alleged persecution of Congress workers by the North Arcot Police was defeated this afternoon by 59 votes against 31.

The Council took up Dewan Bahadur Kesava Pillay's Bill amending the Andhra University Act for discussion. The object of the Bill was to make Anantapur the headquarters of the University, but the House by a majority of 68 votes against 28 accepted the Chief Minister's amendment fixing Vizagapatam as the headquarters. This, however, gave rise to a novel situation as Mr. Pillay, in view of the adverse vote, refused to move that the amended Bill be passed into law.—A. P.

ANDHRA UNIVERSITY ACT AMENDING BILL PASSED.

MADRAS, Jan.

A bill to amend the Andhra University Act was moved in the Madras Legislative Council to-day. The bill itself was amended and then passed. The bill seeks to exclude Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Chittoor from the Andhra University area.

The Congress Party in the Madras council met this evening and elected its office bearers for the New Year. Mr. P. C Venkatapathi Raju was elected the Leader, Messrs Koti Reddi and R. Srinivasa Iyengar, Deputy Leaders, Messrs Basheer Ahmed and Madhavan Nair Secretaries, and Messrs Karant and Harbarvethama Rao, whips.—A. P.

Madras, Jan. 28.—In connection with the murder of a woman travelling in the Bangalore Mail train the police have arrested Ramachandra Iyah, formerly employed as an Inspector of the Standard Oil Company. The arrested man had a number of injuries.—A. P.

THE TORCH ?

CHILD MARRIAGE BILL SHELVED

(Continued from previous page.)

the G. I. P. from Company to the Secretary of State the notice required under section 80 of the Civil Procedure Code be waived, and similar instructions had been issued to the Agent of the Burma Railways which had just been taken over by the Government.

Mr. Parsons' answer was unusually lengthy and took five minutes, and when Mr. Parsons ended up by saying that if Mr. Kelkar wanted further information, he was willing to obtain it for him, there was general laughter.

PRESIDENT PULLS UP PARSONS.

The President remarked that answers to questions must be answers to questions; lengthy statements in answer to questions were not permissible.

Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed was cheered as he rose to address the supplementary enquiry: "Is Mr. Parsons asking Mr. Kelkar to withdraw his bill of which he has given notice in the Assembly?" (Laughter.)

Mr. Parsons: I made no such request, Sir.

BAN ON MR. JOHNSTONE.

Mr. Crerar told Mr. Gyaprasad Singh that Mr. Johnstone, a delegate of the League against Imperialism was ordered to remove himself from British India under Section 3, Act III of 1864, and apprehended under Section 4 of the same Act on his neglecting to comply with the order.

Mr. Crerar added: "Mr. Johnstone is a Communist and has come to India to promote the ends of Communism."

Sir B. N. Mitra informed Mr. K. C. Roy that Government had paid attention to the views expressed in the Assembly over Sir John Gilmour's report and were in further correspondence with the Secretary of State which was still continuing as no decision had yet been reached. Government, however, were unable to publish the correspondence on the subject.

LOBBY POSITION BEFORE POSTPONEMENT OF BILL

NEW DELHI, Jan. 29.

The lobby position was quite intriguing on the eve of the meeting of the Assembly to-day to discuss Mr. Harbilas Sarda's Child Marriage Bill. The Government votes hold the balance owing to the differences between the orthodox and the reforming sections and Mr. Sarda was to be seen arguing with Mr. Webb, the Government Chief whip, that his bill should procede and not follow legislation arising out of the Age of Consent Committee's Report. Apparently the Government have not yet made up their mind on the point and will do so only as the situation unfolds itself in the Assembly or may be the Congress party, the Nationalists and the Independents have done, give their members freedom of vote. Mr. Sesha Iyengar was seen poring over Barne's Parliamentary Practice to prepare himself for an onslaught on the bill on the ground that as it materially differs from the original bill, it must be republished. It is learnt that Mr. Kelkar is willing not to press his motion for the adjournment of the discussion sine die and Mr. Thakurdas Bhargava may be persuaded to follow suit.

There was a large attendance of Ladies in the Gallery and Mrs. B. Nehru a member of the Age of Consent Committee, was seen canvassing support for the bill.—A. P.

GOVT. ISSUE EXPLANATION

NEW DELHI, Jan. 29.

The following communique has been issued by the Government of India:—

In view of the amendment that was carried in the Legislative Assembly to postpone the discussion of the Child Marriage Bill till the report of the Age of Consent Committee published, the Government desire to make clear their attitude in the matter. They adhere to, and cordially support the principle of the Bill, but in view of the intimate connection between the subject matter of the Bill and one of the main points, namely, intra-Marital Age of Consent, that has been the subject of examination by the Committee, the Government are of the opinion that the report of the Committee together with the evidence taken by it should be awaited. The main object on fixing the age of child marriage is to fix the minimum age at which marriage may be consummated, but the minimum age of consummation is, and should be, the same as the intra-Marital Age of Consent. In view of the very large amount of evidence, which, as Rai Sahib Harbilas Sarda himself pointed out, has been laid before the Committee on the question of Child Marriage, the Government consider that much would be gained by fixing the age in the Child Marriage Bill after the report of the Committee has been received. Government's intension is that the Bill should again be taken into consideration after the publication of the report, and for this purpose, they will arrange that adequate days shall be made available for the discussion of the Bill at the next Simla Session".—A. P.

"SOUND MIND ONLY IN SUMMER MONTHS"

—:o:—

INTERESTING EPISODE IN M. L. A'S. TRIAL

A MULLA'S STRANGE CONFESSION

LARKANA, Jan. 29.

Trial of Mr. Wahidbuksh Bhutto a member of the Legislative Assembly and seventeen other accused on charge of conspiracy to kidnap a married woman Khanzadi was resumed before Special Magistrate on Monday. Two formal witnesses were first examined.

A sessions court clerk produced the record of the civil case filed by Khanzadi praying for a declaration that Chato the complainant was not her husband. The suit was filed on February 8, 1923, i.e. sixteen days before Chato filed his complaint. Reader, Assistant Superintendent of Police, produced an application by Khanzadi to the District Superintendent of Police and a telegram from her to the District Magistrate praying that she was not the wife of Chato and that Chato be restrained from possessing her.

SOUND MIND ONLY IN SUMMER.

Mullah Osman the next witness deposed to having read Sikah (the marriage ritual) of Khanzadi with Chato four years back. He was confronted with his previous deposition before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Sehwan and an affidavit filed in support of Khanzadi's civil suit wherein the witness had stated that Khanzadi had refused her consent to the Nikah and he did not therefore read the Nikah. On being asked to explain this contradiction he said he was 90 years old and possessed sound mind only in summer months. Two witnesses Karimbux and Nabibux were then examined who deposed to reading of the Nikah and incidents on the night of abduction. Defence counsel brought on record in cross examination that Karimbux was not a witness in the original complaint but was cited eight months after the incident and with regard to Nabibux Dewan Bahadur Murlidhar pressed the court to note his demeanour and his evasive replies —A. P.

A DRAWN MATCH

—:o:—

M. C. C. V. SOUTH AUSTRALIA

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Adelaide.—Towards the M.C.S. first innings' total of 392, Sutcliffe contributed 122, Hobbs 75 and Hendren 90. Carlton took five for sixty-four. In the second innings (307 for five wickets), Hobbs made his first century of the tour by making 101, and Jardine 114. Victor Richardson contributed 82 towards South Australian first innings of 178, White capturing 7 for 66.—Reuter.

The match between the M. C. C. and South Australia ended in draw. The M.C.C. who had made 397 for five in their second innings overnight declared their innings closed this morning. South Australia who made 178 in their first innings went in on their second venture and had made 75 for loss of one wicket when play had to be abandoned owing to rain. The M.C.C. had made 392 in their first innings.—Reuter.

NEW SOUTH WALES BEAT VICTORIA.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Sydne.—The New South Wales won the Sheffield Shield by beating Victoria on the first innings. New South Wales made 713 for six in their first and only innings and declared (Bradman 340 not out) Victoria made 265 in their first innings and 510 and ten for seven in the second.—Reuter.

DEATHS OF REPATRIATES FROM BRITISH GUIANA

—:o:—

QUESTIONS IN COMMONS

LONDON, Jan. 29.

In the House of Commons replying to a question of Comrade Saklatvala as regards the death of 37 Indians who were being repatriated from British Guiana on board the "Sutlej" in September, Earl Winterton said that thirty deaths due to respiratory diseases were mostly of the aged and pauper repatriates. The question was being considered regarding the publication in India of a communique regarding the findings and recommendations of the committee of enquiry in India. The Committee's report had been brought to the notice of the British Guiana Government.—Reuter.

FREE FIGHT IN FERGUSSON COLLEGE

—:o:—

ALL OVER A SOCIAL GATHERING

POONA CITY, Jan. 28.

It is understood that a free fight took place last night in the Fergusson College between two sections of students over a dispute regarding the celebration of the social gathering inside the College. It is stated that in the course of the melee, free use was made of shoes and brickbats and college property worth about Rs. 60 was damaged. The students, who, dissenting from the decision of the general body of students of the college, yesterday celebrated the social gathering in the college had consequently to abandon the musical programme. Deep regret is expressed here at the regrettable incident.—A. P.

NO ARREST OF AKALIS IN PATIALA TERRITORY

—:o:—

AUTHORITATIVE DENIALS

PATIALA, Jan. 28.

Authoritative information denies the reports of the arrest of Akalis in Patiala State Territory. Orders merely preventing people from attending meeting conveyed by Akali leaders were issued and a few State subjects who, it is alleged, disobeyed the orders were arrested, but they were released later as they apologised. The States of Patiala, Jind and Nabha propose taking joint action against the Akali agitation and they have issued a joint proclamation warning people from participating in the present Akali agitation against Patiala.—A.P.

AGE OF CONSENT COMMITTEE IN DELHI

—:o:—

FURTHER SITTINGS TO ELICIT MUSLIM OPINION

NEW DELHI, Jan. 28.

The Age of Consent Committee reassembled here this afternoon, the members present being Maulvi Muhammad Yakub, the Deputy President of the Assembly, and Messrs. S. C. Mitra, Shah Niwaz and Bhargava. It is understood that so far the consensus of Hindu opinion has been in favour of fixing the age of marriage at 14 while the evidence given by women and women's organisations is generally in favour of that age being fixed at sixteen Moslem opinion, on the other hand, regards such legislation as an act of interference with their religion, and it was to elict further Moslem opinion on the subject that the Committee decided to hold two more sittings at Delhi. They to-day examined Maulana Mazharuddin, editor of Allaman, and expect to hear the views of Mufti Kifayatullah and Khawaja Hassan Nizami to-morrow. Maulana Mazharuddin did not favour legislation for fixing the age of marriage, as he held that it would be against the tenets of Islam, but he was equally against early marriages and early consummation of marriages. The witness thought that propoganda for social reform was the only way of putting a stop to the evil. The Maulana thought that fifteen or sixteen was the proper age at which Indian girls give intelligent consent, but legislation fixing the age of consent could never be effective and would always remain a dead letter. In conclusion the witness agreed with Mian Shah Niwaz that if the trial of age of consent cases was before Panchayats and Kazis, unassisted by the police, he would withdraw his objections to fixing the age of consent by legislation.—A. P.

SIMONITES' FORTHCOMING VISIT TO MADRAS

—:o:—

LEADERS DISCUSS BOYCOTT ARRANGEMENT

MADRAS, Jan. 28.

With a view to discuss the arrangement for the boycott of the Simon Commission during its forthcoming visit a meeting of the Congress members of the Central and Provincial Legislatures as well as others interested in the boycott was held in the Mahajana Sabha Hall this evening Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar presiding. Among those present were Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, M.L.A., the Hon. Mr. V. Ramdas Pantulu, Mr. Venkatachalam, Mr. B Sambamurti, Mr. Yakub Hasan, Mr. Satya murti. It is understood that the general consensus of opinion was that the Calcutta Congress resolution relating to boycott of the Commission and organisation of hartal and other demonstrations should be carried out in Madras and for that purpose it was agreed that the executives of the Tamil Nadu and Andhra Congress Committees should undertake necessary organisation and work out details. The meeting was not open to the press but it is understood it was agreed that there should be a hartal, a procession and a public meeting on the day the Commission arrives in Madras.—A.P.

TRADES DISPUTES BILL

—:o:—

M. S. M. RY. MEN'S PROTEST

MADRAS, Jan. 28.

The M. S. M. Railway Workers' Conference which terminated last night, passed a resolution protesting against the Trades Disputes Bill and characterising it as reactionary, one sided and wholly detrimental to the workers' interests, and to the growth of the trade union movement.

The Conference deprecated the Agent's attitude towards the union in refusing to receive a deputation headed by Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, the General President. It also passed various other resolutions, including one mourning the death of Lala Lajpat Rai.—A.P.

Madras, Jan. 28.—A strong plea for making Vizagapatam the centre and headquarters of the Andhra University was advanced in the Madras Legislative Council when the House resumed discussion on Mr. Venkatapathi Raju's Bill to amend the Andhra University Act. Mr. Subbarayan, the Chief Minister, strongly supported the claims of Vizagapatam as the ideal place for developing technological studies.—A.P.

SIX INDIAN CANDIDATES FOR SANDHURST

A MARATHA YOUTH QUALIFIES FOR AIR FORCE

NEW DELHI, Jan. 29.

No candidate for the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich was successful. The only candidate who has qualified for the Royal Air Force Cadet College at Carnwell is Mr. Yeshwant Shridhar Paranjpe whose first choice, however is Sandhurst. The following Indian and Anglo-Indian candidates for the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, have been declared successful in the half yearly Army and Air Force Entrance Examination held in November 1928:—Yeshwant Shridhar Paranjpe, son of Rao Bahadur S. G. Paranjpe, Retired Deputy Conservator of Forests, Nagpur. Syed Ibn-I-Hasan, son of Syed Ashgar Hasan, District and Sessions Judge, Gonda (U.P.), Mr. E J Fink, son of Mr. K De G Fink, late Superintendent, Government of India (Foreign and Political Department); Mr. Inder Sen Chopra, son of Mr. Ramlal, M B E., Under-Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Lahore; Nawabzada Zulfiqarali Khan Kazalbash, son of Nawab Sir Fatehali Khan Kazalbash, K.C. I.E., Lahore. Mr. Enayat Habibulla, son of Sheikh Mohamed Habibulla, I. C.S., (Retired) Jaisingh, son of Mian Beliram, Advocate, Hosiarpur.—A. P.

"I WANT NO FOLLOWERS"

—:o:—

MR. KRISHNA MURTHI SPRINGS A SURPRISE.

MADRAS, Jan 28.

"I want no following or disciples, because I look upon followings as prejudicial and unnecessary to the attainment of the Truth," declared Mr. J. Krishnamurti, in a farewell speech at Adyar yesterday, before leaving for Bombay from where he will embark on a Western tour in the course of which he will visit America and spend a few weeks at the Star Headquarters at Ommen. He returns to India in October. —A.P.

SUGARCANE CROP IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY

—:o:—

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE'S FINAL REPORT

MADRAS, Jan 26.

According to final report issued by the Department of Agriculture on sugarcane crop of 1928 in the Madras Presidency on an average of the five years ending 1926-27 the area under sugarcane in this Presidency represents 4.1 per cent. of the total area under sugarcane in India.

AREA PLANTED.

The area planted with sugarcane upto the end of December 1928 is estimated at 89,100 acres as compared with 105,350 acres at the corresponding date of last year or a decrease of about 15 pe cent. Last year's estimate was below the final, figures by less than one per cent. The area in an average year is estimated at 115,240 acres.

The present estimate of area exceeds the second forecast by only 6,000 acres. The excess occurs mainly in Vizagapatam, Bellary, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly.

The reduction in area in the current year occurs in most districts and is due to the poor supply in the irrigation sources consequent on the partial failure of the North Eastern Monsoon rains in the previous year and to the low prices for jaggery at the planting time.

HARVESTING IN DISTRICTS.

The harvesting of the crop has commenced in most districts. Normal yields are expected in the Circars, Deccan and Coimbatore and slightly above normal in South Kanara. The crops suffered from drought to some extent in most of the other districts. The seasonal factor for the Presidency works out at 98 per cent. of the average as against 93 per cent. in the previous year. On this basis the yield is estimated at 249,210 tons of jaggery as against 294,690 tons on the corresponding date of last year, 282,520 tons in the season and crop report of last year and an average yield of 330,160 tons.—A.P.

—:o:—

STUDY OF BUDDHIST CULTURE

—:o:—

SOVIET RUSSIA OPENS FIRST INSTITUTE

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Leningrad: The first Institute of the Soviet Russia for Study of Buddhist Culture was opened on Monday at the Academy of Sciences in the presence of a number of prominent students of the East. Scherbatsky has been appointed Director of the Institute.—Reuter.

The Madras Presidency Muslim League to-night passed a resolution expressing deep sympathy with Amanullah in his efforts to re-establish his government and requesting the British Government to observe absolute neutrality in Afghan affairs.—A.P.

GUJRAT COLLEGE STRIKE CONTINUES

EDUCATION MINISTER TO GO TO AHMEDABAD

ALL-INDIA DAY FOR GUJRAT COLLEGE STUDENTS

SURAT, Jan. 29.

The Gujarat College strike situation seems to be getting worse every day. The Minister of Education who arrived here yesterday afternoon on a three day visit has been receiving numerous telegrams from Ahmedabad, from M.L.C.'s and official quarters. This morning, he is understood to have received a telegram from the Director of Public Instruction, Mr Lory, whereupon he rang up Principal Shirras at Ahmedabad but could not get him.

It is understood that although Ahmedabad was not originally included in his tour, the Minister might have to leave here immediately for Ahmedabad in response to pressing requests for his presence with a view to solve the impasse.

The local Youth League and the College students are organising a strike and there will be a demonstration to-morrow as arranged by the All-India Youth Congress.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel is expected to address a meeting of students to-morrow on the Gujarat College strike.—A. P.

GRAND RE-UNION OF SODALITIES AT BANDRA

—:o:—

ARCHBISHOP OF BOMBAY RECEIVES GREAT DEMONSTRATION

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Jan. 28.

Thirty-five sodalities comprising no less than 3,000 members, ladies and gentlemen, gave a grand reception to His Grace the Most Revd. Dr. J. E. Lima, S.J., Archbishop of Bombay, yesterday evening in St. Peter's compound.

The morning yesterday was a very threatening one, and the hopes of the organisers well-nigh sank, at the dark clouds and the dribbling rain, but by 10-30 a.m. a bright and sunny sky renewed the enthusiasm of the decorators. No pains were spared to make the occasion a unique one and the highway of Bandra was interspersed with floral arches whilst the compound was adorned with buntings and garlands of leaves.

Long before the scheduled arrival, sodalists decked out in their best poured into the compound, and the ushers had a busy time in living them all along the road from St. Peter's to the junction of Hill Road with Waterfield Road.

At 4-30 p.m. St. Mary's Band signalled the arrival of His Grace who was received by the Directors of the various sodalities. Under a canopy of silk and gold, the Archbishop was conducted to St Peter's preceded by a procession of the sodalists with their ensignias and banners.

At the compound the welcome song especially composed for the occasion swelled forth from the throats of the vast throng. His Grace then took his seat on a dais which was artistically decorated.

THE ADDRESS.

Mr. J. L. Fernandes, Prefect of the Men's Sodalities of Bandra, came forward to read the address on behalf of the thirty-five sodalities assembled there. Expressing a cordial welcome and congratulations to His Grace on the high dignity to which he had been elevated, the address further stated "that as sodalists we have endeavoured to the best of our poor abilities to propagate our Faith, to defend it against the onset of its enemies, to help the Missionaries with pecuniary support, to foster vocations for the Apostolic life, to practise the frequent reception of Holy Communion and in short to use our best efforts particularly by force of example to bring our stray brethren into the true fold."

The Archbishop was presented with the illuminated address, a purse containing gold sovereigns and a beautiful bouquet of flowers.

ARCHBISHOP'S REPLY.

In a stirring and impressive speech, in reply, His Grace thanked the sodalities for the great demonstration in his honour and dwelled on the apostolate of a sodalists. He exhorted them to adhere to the rules of their sodality and obey implicitly their superiors. He paid a glowing tribute to Bandra Catholics, about whom he had heard, that the faith was a "living faith" to them. He also referred to the fostering of vocations and urged them to encourage vocations for the religious among young men and women.

After the solemn Benediction, the Archbishop imparted the Papal Blessing and then departed as he had to attend another service at Parel.

RS. 48,000 SANCTIONED FOR FIRE PRECAUTION

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on Tuesday when the following item of business, among others, was disposed of:—

A revised estimate amounting to Rs. 48,000 was sanctioned for the provision of fire precaution measures in connection with the kerosene and liquid fuel pipe lines between the Harbour Wall and the oil installations. The final scheme, which has been prepared in consultation with the Municipal Fire Brigade authorities, provides for 9 Foamite Generator Stations at intervals along the pipe line.

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WAHABI RAIDS IN KOWEIT

—:o:—

MR AMERY'S STATEMENT

CONCENTRATION OF BRITISH FORCES

LONDON, Jan. 29.

The desert warfare is again surging towards Koweit, at the head of Persian Gulf, the Sultan of which is subsidised by Britory to become the object of incursions questioners in the House of Commons said: "We will certainly not allow the territory to become the object of incursions by by any foreign power".

Basra.—Three British naval sloops are reported to be proceeding to Koweit. Armoured cars manned by Air Force personnel are standing by to repel Wahabis who are concentrating at sixty miles Southwest of Basra.—Reuter.

PROSPERITY OF UNITED STATES

—:o:—

ENORMOU INCREASE IN INDIVIDUAL DEPOSITS

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Washington.—The report of the department of commerce, after an extensive survey, indicates that the wealth of the United States has increased over sevenfold in past fifty years while the number of wage earners has trebled and the population has more than doubled. Since 1880 individual deposits in Banks have increased by nearly 24 times and at the end of 1927 deposits amounted to the stupendous total of 320 thousand million dollars.—Reuter.

BRITISH POLICY IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA

—:o:—

BERLIN UNEASY

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Berlin.—As regards the statement of "Germania", it is announced in official quarters that there is no question at present of Germany protesting to the League of Nations although the Government is uneasy as regards the British intentions in German East Africa.

According to earlier Berlin message, "Germania" says "with reference to the plan of the British Government to unite Tanganyika with the other British territories in the East Africa and thus prepare for the annexation of what was formerly the German East Africa, the German Government insists on the maintenance of the stipulations in the Peace Treaty concerning the mandates and will communicate with the League of Nations to insist on the status quo being unchanged.—Reuter.

UNIVERSITY ELECTION

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6).

each 95 votes would be utilised and the sixth candidate will have only 5 votes; therefore, he cannot come in. By a similar process we shall find that if all the five candidates got 17 votes each, even then the sixth candidate could only have 15 votes left for him and again he is defeated. This makes it quite plain that the simple quota was far too high by 3 votes, which is equivalent to a wastage of votes which might help some of the second choices to be elected. To avoid such wastage the smallest number of votes that will ensure a candidate's election, is adopted as the proper quota, instead of the "simple quote" which we discussed above. This is known as the "Droop Quota" and is arrived at by dividing the total number of valid votes by one more than the number of seats to be filled and adding one to the result disregarding all fractions. In the hypothetical case before us, there were 100 valid votes cast and the number of seats to be filled was five; therefore, 100 divided by five plus one, i.e., 6 gives 16.66, we ignore the fraction 0.66 which leaves behind 16 and by adding 1 to it we get 17, which is the minimum number of votes for election and, therefore, forms the "Droop Quota."

(To Be Continued).

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ECHO OF COLLISION ON HOOGHLY

SUIT AGAINST OWNERS OF "RIBENFELS"

CALCUTTA, Jan 28.

A large number of cases arising out of the collision between the "Calcutta" and the "Ribenfels" on the Hooghly on August 29, 1927 came up for hearing to-day before Justice Page, under the Admiralty Jurisdiction of the High Court, with the aid of two assessors. The first of these has been brought by the owners of the "Calcutta" against those of the "Ribenfels" for the recovery of Rs. 8 lakhs for the loss of the former vessel.—A. P.

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CLUES

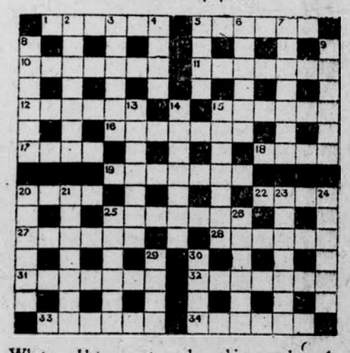
Across

1. Diamonds are this. 5. These supply our daily news. 10. A collection of books. 11. Harry Lauder thinks it nice to this on a Sunday morning (3 words) 12. Plates (the addition of a consonant gives the name of important parts of Remingtons). 15. A Remingt n Portable is as useful here as anywhere (2 words). 16. To make known. 17. What the typist may feel if kept late. 18. Adversity has its 19. Counsellors. 20. Increase. 22. You are now in this part of the world. 25. Buying a Remington means opening on this. 27. Plant of the genus Dipsacus. 28. Found at the bottom of figure columns. 31. Accounts (like ships) are often this 32. Expresses agreement. 33. Coral islands. 34. Not quite bulls-eyes.

Down

2. An umpire or referee. 3. What enables you to solve this puzzle 4. Decidedly not in agreement. 5. 5 across is made from this. 6. Enough and to spare. 7. You cannot use your Remington without these. 8. Runs away. 9. Vertical Remington machines here remind one of snakes of the genus Vipera. 13. This is golden. 14. If caught bending, you will have to do this before resuming your normal position. 15. Marked incivility. 20. Movement. 21. A substance capable of producing a reaction. 23. A tool used by all mechanics. 24. To impose a tax. 25. Pear-shaped pot used in chemistry. 26. Alarm 29. Not used as much since Remington invented typewriters. 30 A queen.

In all cases the decision of the Managing Director must be accepted as final and NO CORRESPONDENCE CAN BE ENTERTAINED. Envelopes will be opened on 9th February, 1929 and results announced in the newspapers.



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THE ANDHRA PATRIKA (Telugu Daily), writes :—
"We acknowledge with satisfaction the efficacy of the Jothidasastra of this person."
V. K. SATAGOPACHARIAR, TIRUTTANI, Chittoor District, (S. INDIA).

LEGAL AGE OF MARRIAGE

MRS. KALE'S EARNEST EXHORTATION FOR REFORM

Mrs. A. Kale, the only lady member in the Central Provinces Legislative Council, in the course of her speech on a resolution she moved on Friday last, on the subject of raising the legal age of marriage, said:—

Hon'ble Sir, the resolution that stands in my name is as follows:—

"This Council recommends to the Government to convey to the Government of India its considered opinion that the legal age of marriage for girls should be raised to 14 (fourteen) and for boys to 18 (eighteen); and as a step towards this end it supports Rai Bahadur Harbilas Sarda's Child Marriage Bill as amended by the Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly."

The resolution that stands in my name does not require any elaborate introduction at my hands. Series of lectures have been delivered and so much has been talked in papers Besides, this is a subject which does not need elucidation. All of us are too aware of the disastrous effects of this pernicious system of child-marriage.

First let us see what is the ultimate effect of this on the nation as a whole. The late Lala Lajpat Rai, the renowned leader of the Punjab, in his book called "National Education in India" says, it is necessary to beget children to perpetuate the race (these are not his exact words, but he means the same), 'but,' he says, "We must see that they are healthy and capable of contributing to the general progress of humanity. Defective persons are only a drag on the race and involve a tragic waste of human power energies and potentialities. The children of a nation are its greatest assets. They represent its capital upon the wise and skilful investment of which depends its prosperity, nay even its existence and continuance." But unfortunately we are neglecting our children under pressure of custom and superstition We are told that this is not only a social system but it has a religious aspect. We must first ask ourselves whether it is right to sacrifice thousands of children at the alter of religion. If not, we must change the religion. Because after all religion is man-made thing modified to suit exigencies, and has been over lapped by custom.

The poor innocent girl is joyful at the idea of her marriage hardly realising that it means the turning point of her life. Her idea of marriage is nothing but a festival in which she is the important person, gets nice dresses and ornaments to wear, and is made much of. This is the picture she draws before her mind. But soon after she meets with the hard realities of life at the time when she is least prepared to face them, because she is passing through the most plastic period of her physical moral and mental development. This shock of marriage, therefore, may easily be a matter of life and death to her.

In our Hindu system, the Hon'ble Members will excuse me for being outspoken, a girl is married, so to say, to every body, excepting her husband. She is to be the slave of each and every distant relation of the family, but if she happens to have a look at her husband, she is supposed to have sinned and insulted the elders. Such is the perversity of our custom. The poor girl undergoes all this in a distant hope of deriving happiness from her husband, the God. And if unfortunately he also is not good you can imagine her state. She tries to live on thinking that she must have sinned in the past life, so she is punished in this. With no hope of future she drags on and at the slightest destructive cause she dies of broken heart. Many a girl has been ruined as a result of child-marriage.

The Hon'ble Members may contend that legislation is not the proper method to redress this long standing evil, and that education and propaganda are more effective ways of achieving the end. They may also say that this being a social question, we should solve it ourselves without any artificial help This attitude may have been justified in pre-re days. To-day the situation has changed as the Hon'ble members are fully aware. The present Council represents all shades of opinion, and the old objection to bringing about social reform, through legislation no longer holds. Such being the case many social measures like "opium smoking" are brought on the Statute Book. So we must, in duty bound, exercise our function as legislators and do our best to set right this time-old custom of child-marriage, which is eating the vital of our race. To consider legislation as uncalled for even on such occasions can only be interpreted as following the policy of 'Lessaiz Faire.'

The original bill has been amended and objectionable features have been removed. Personally I do not agree with the age limit laid down in the amended bill i.e. 14 for girls and 18 for boys, as I consider it too low. But I am prepared to bow to the will of the majority, and accept it for the present.

This resolution was passed unanimously at the 1928 session of the All-India Women's Conference held at Delhi and also was corroborated at the Patna Conference early this month. I was an elected member of the Standing Committee of this Conference for C P. when I first gave notice of this resolution in August last. I had received a mandate from the Committee to introduce the same. Efforts have been made all over India to move this resolution in different Councils. The Hon. members are aware that this has been already passed in Madras Council. Rai Saheb Harbilas Sharda's Bill is very likely coming for discussion in the Legislative Assembly on the 29th instant. So this is just the time when we ought to extend our hearty support to the same so that it will have easier sail through the conflicting waves of opinion. It is a fashion to call our Province a backward one. But my experience is that at least in social matters we are as advanced as any one else in India. I sincerely hope my experience would not be made to be otherwise.

Before I conclude I must ask the House to patiently listen to a few lines from the book "Unhappy India" by the late Lala Lajpat Rai:—

"We are not quite sure whether the institution (Marriage institution) was so universal as it afterwards became at the time when the Muhammadan dominance in India began, because instances of girls marrying at an advanced age and choosing their own husbands are not unknown in the first centuries of the Mahomedan rule. The daughters of Raja Dahir made captives in the eighth century A.D. were grown-up maidens, who, by a very ingenious stratagem revenged themselves on their captor. Samiogta, the princes of Kanauj, who choose Prithi Raj of Delhi as her husband in defiance of the wishes of her father, was also a grown up maiden. Kalidasa, the greatest of Indian play-wrights flourished in the fifth century A. D. Shakuntala, the greatest of his creation, was a grown-up maiden who accepted the love of Dushyant without waiting for the consent of her father. Her friends and companions were also grown-up maidens. Hiuen Tsang, the Chinese traveller mentions a case of marriage between a grown-up Brahmin young man and a girl with whom he at once began to live and who gave birth to a child of his after one year. This was in the sixth century. The eleventh century Muslim writer Alberuni says, "The Hindus marry at a very young age, therefore, the parents arrange the marriage for their sons."

From this it will be seen that the marriageable age has been changing from time to time to suit the circumstances and it is not an unbreakable barrier as is supposed to be. In the changed circumstances, in which we find ourselves, to insist on the same marriageable age limit would be as impracticable ludicrous as to insist on putting the same coat which one used to wear in one's childhood. I shall not detain the Hon'ble members much longer. But I cannot conclude without requesting the whole House to participate in voting. Even the Hon members that are not directly concerned in this should exercise their votes. My appeal to them is from the broad humanitarian point of view.

"TWO DISTINCT VOICES"

—:o:—

"PIONEER" ON VICEROY'S SPEECH

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 29.

The "Pioneer", commenting on Lord Irwin's speech in the Legislative Assembly writes:—

In it there are two distinct voices. One will receive the thanks and gratitude of India, the other would be better perhaps to ignore. We cannot honestly say we are enthused by the declaration as a whole. There does not run through it any sustained burning connection. It is too much like a mosaic in which only two or three stones attract the eye. But there is a gleam of sunshine, a ray of hope which requires considerable development before it will be strong enough to warm the chilled hearts of the Indian People.—A. P.

DONOUGH MORE REPORT

—:o:—

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S EVASURE REPLY

LONDON, Jan. 28

In the House of Commons Messrs. Malone and Wedgwood asked for a statement as regards the policy of His Majesty's Government towards the Donoughmore Report on the Ceylon Constitution. Mr. Amery replied that he was still awaiting the Governor's full report and recommendations in connection with the recent prolonged debate in the Ceylon Legislative Council and he was, therefore, at present unable to make any statement. He expected the report in the next two or three weeks. He was unable to promise that there would not be any modification of the Report.—Reuter.

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MARVELS OF 'LIVING LIGHT'

AT BOSE INSTITUTE

AUSTRIAN PROFESSOR'S EXPERIMENTS

When electric light fails at a dinner function, such contingency can be met by inoculating various food stuffs with luminous organisms. Egg or potato preparations could be distinctly seen in the dark and books could be easily read.

Such are the possibilities of the wonderful results of researches made by Professor Hans Molisch of Vienna, in luminous emanations from living creatures.

Prof. Molisch, who is now carrying out researches in the Bose Institute, Calcutta, gave a demonstration of the properties of his 'living lamp' in the course of an instructive lecture on Living Light at the Institute.

With infinite patience, said Sir J. C. Bose, who introduced the speaker, Prof. Molisch had isolated a new type of bacteria from Indian sources and constructed a 'living lamp' which emitted 'cold' light.

"The energy of this light is very considerable and he has succeeded in measuring its intensity by my Magnetic Radiometer. The problem of economic illumination of the future will be revolutionized by the success of further investigation of 'living light'."

REVOLUTION IN TECHNIQUE.

In the course of his lecture, Prof. Molisch said that decaying leaves and wood often emitted light by the action of fungi—many fishes also did the same but it was by means of photo-bacteria that lived on them. He had succeeded in obtaining pure culture of the bacteria from Indian sources, which continued to emit "cold" light for several days, of such intensity that even books could be easily read by its aid. When electric light failed at a dinner function, he declared, such a contingency could be met by inoculating various food stuffs with the luminous organisms. If they could make this light more intense that would be a revolution in the technique of illumination.

Prof. Molisch astonished his audience by a demonstration of some of his experiments about luminous bacteria, and the properties of his living lamp and showed how rice, egg or potato preparations could be distinctly seen in the dark.

These organisms proceeded Prof. Molisch, grew only in the presence of oxygen In a tube filled with them, the light went out as the supply of oxygen became exhausted. But by allowing to the minutest amount of oxygen to bubble through, the dark tube became veritably a wand of light. There was no chemical method so extraordinarily sensitive as the living organism for detection of infinitesimal traces of oxygen.

The most striking experiment was then shown when a pounded leaf containing chloroplasts was introduced into the tube which remained dark. But when a match was struck, the momentary light was enough to produce photo-synthesis and the evolution of the minutest quantity of oxygen made the dark tube luminous.

Concluding Prof. Molisch said: "From the standpoint of dynamics, there can only be a cycle from light to light. The light of the living organism is ultimately governed by the energy of the sun. When the glow-worm hidden in the grass, pours forth its light directing by its lantern the way for its mate, when Peridineae, disturbed by the ship's keel or whipped by the waves suddenly gleam forth, when the sea crabs on the floor of the ocean illuminate the darkness with their organs of light, or when luminous bacteria in decaying flesh or shining mushrooms in old forest flood their surroundings with magic twilight—in all such cases the light of the organism is fundamentally nothing other than the radiating energy of the sun caught up by the plant and transformed into light and is in reality the new-born sunlight."

NEWLY DISCOVERED DRUGS

Welcoming Prof. Molisch, Sir Jagadish said: "In founding his Institute he hoped to bring the East and West in closer bonds of union through intellctual cooperation for the common benefit of humanity. In the realm of the mind there can be no boundaries and no separations.

"I welcome Professor Molisch, one of the acknowledged leaders of biological science, who has come to work in my Institute.

"He has been till very lately the Rector of the University of Vienna and was last month decorated by the Austrian Republic with the highest Order of Merit.

Professor Molisch, though one of the veterans in the field of science, is still young in mind and was one of the first who welcomed my new researches into the domain of inarticulate life.

"Last year also it was in his famous Plant-Physiological Institute that the Medical Faculty of Vienna had the opportunity of witnessing the remarkable action of newly discovered Indian drugs in reviving the failing heart."

EXCISE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION

IS IT AGAINST DECLARED POLICY OF GOVT. IN THANA DIST.?

The following are some of the resolutions and interpellations to be moved and put in the Bombay Legislative Council by Mr. C. R. Shroff:—

This Council places on record its deep and profound sorrow at the sad and untimely demise of Lala Lajpatrai M.L.A., the great Social Reformer and Educationist of India and authorises the President to forward a copy of this resolution to the family of the deceased.

This Council recommends to Government that the work of Revision Settlement in the Thana District be suspended till this Council determines the principle of recovery of Land Revenue as a Tax or a Rent.

INTERPELLATIONS

Will the Government be pleased to state if they do not not think it desirable and practicable to use Khadar or at least Indian made cloth for the uniform of their officials and servants, with a view to encourage and promote Indian Industry?—If not will Government be pleased to state reasons?

Will Government be pleased to place on the table the comparative figures of the budgeted amounts and actual expenses incurred on the Police and Education Departments? Is all the budgeted amount on the Education Department utilized during the last five years? If not to what extent and why?

(a) Will Government be pleased to state the income and expenditure per head from excise and on education respectively, during the last five years in the Thana and Satara districts?

(b) Is Government aware that in Thana District the income per head from excise is much more than the expenditure per head on education, which is against the declared policy of Government? If it be a fact what steps Government are going to take to act up to its policy?

Will Government be pleased to earmark in its next Budget some amount for taking up the propaganda of Prohibition, as is done by the Madras Government?

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS

Will the Government be pleased to state how many New Village Panchayats came into existance during the last two years and how many were closed? What were the reasons of the closing of these Panchayats?

Will the Government be pleasd to give the following information:—(I) The total amount of revenue collected in each Taluka of the Thana District from Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Lands during the last five years? (II) The total amount of penalty or fine imposed and realised on Non-Agricultural Lands during the last five years in each Taluka in the Thana District and the principle by which the amount of penalty or fine is determined.

(III) The amount proposed to be spent on the Costal Road between Palghar and Sanjan by the Roads Committee appointed by the Central Goverment.

SGT. CARTER CASE

Will the Government be pleased to state if they are aware of the recent conviction of Sergeant Carter? If so what disciplinary action have Government taken in his case?—Is he still in service?—If yes, on what grade?

Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that Government Officers in the Thana district use their influence in the elections?

Will the Government be pleased to state the reasons which forced Government to case of Mr. V. D. Savarkahr?—What arrangements have Government made for his maintainance during this period?

EIGHTH BOMBAY TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE

The Bombay Temperance Council propose holdng the Eighth Bombay Temperance Conference in Bombay about the end of February, 1929, invitations have been sent out to the various Temperance and other Associations throughout the Presidency to elect delegates to take part in the deliberations of the Conference. If any society has not been officially approached through inadvertence, the Secretary thereof is requested to communicate with Mr. D. D. Gilder, Princess Street, Bombay 2. The subjects to be discussed are Rationing and Statutory Reduction, Auctioning of liquor licences, Advisory Committees, Propaganda, etc.

TOWARDS DISARMAMENT

A NEW NAVAL AIRSHIP BASE IN PACIFIC

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Washington.—Mr. Wilbur, Secretary for Navy, has recommended to the Congress the establishment of a naval airship base in the Pacific coast at a cost of five million dollars.—Reuter.

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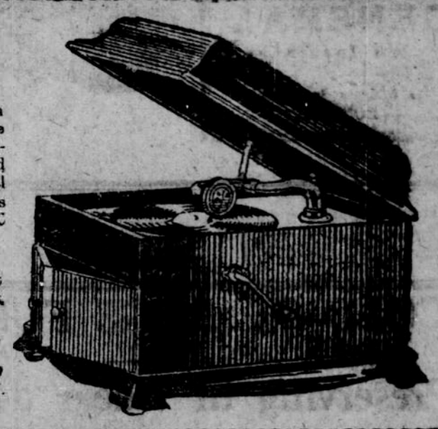

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NO complexion can look its best if its beauty is marred by minute flakes of decayed cuticle and the pores are choked with the debris of dead tissue. Such accumulations, whilst simply invisible to the naked eye, have a profound influence upon the complexion as a whole, preventing the new underlying skin from displaying its tender, pure freshness. Many a so-called "muddy" complexion is merely the total effect of these minute particles over the skin. Soap and water are powerless to remove these impurities: a substance must be used that imperceptibly dissolves the waste matter and leaves the skin fresh and clear as a baby's.

Mercolized Wax is the only preparation which will effectually remove the mask of dead and decaying cuticle which clogs up the tiny pores of the face. It should be gently massaged in before retiring to sleep, and in the morning wiped off with a dry towel.

Do this regularly and you will be delightfully surprised at the improvement in your looks. Your true complexion, fresh and beautiful, is *underneath* if you will only seek it. There is no further need for you to allow the dead tissue to impart a deadly mask to your complexion. Use Mercolized Wax regularly.

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BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY JANUARY 30 1929

COLD STORAGE FOR MAN

—:o:—

Preserving the "dear departed"

"Is it possible to preserve human life in ice? This has been asked many times. But now it is beginning to assume an air of scientific probability. The latest experiments suggest that it may soon be possible to suspend life for ages in ice, and release it at will."

Long before the bodies honorably-deceased British admirals, dying on service abroad, were sent home, preserved in rum for burial in their native land, humanity had been experimenting to preserve itself from decay after death.

The Ancient Egyptians, with their spices, gums, and linen swathings, attained a high level in the art of mummification and the American "morticians" of our own day have become so expert in embalming that they can guarantee that the "dear departed" will remain lifelike for an indefinite period.

PRESERVATIVE POWERS.

The preservative powers of ice have long been known (declares Guy Innes, in the Sydney Sunday Sun). Refrigeration is indeed a commonplace of commerce—but it has remained for a scientific correspondent to point out that a human being might conceivably be frozen, and, preserving some spark of his vitality, might enter upon an age unknown to his congeners, much as did Rip Van Winkle, but without Rip Van Winkle's burden of senility. In the suggested experiment, the life of the victim would not be terminated, but would be arrested so that if he were 30 years of ago when he entered his chilly oubliett, he would, physically and mentally, be no older when he was liberated from it to surprise and edify a later generation.

It is a scientific fact that if the particles in a piece of matter could be kept permanently at absolute zero, their relative position in space would be fixed for ever. Being without heat, they would have no motion. Numbers of theorists have wondered whether the preservation of life—or rather of live flesh—will not some day be effected as easily as the preservation of lifeless mutton and beef.

SUCCESSFUL TESTS.

Numerous cases have been reported of the recovery of living organisms which have been frozen hard. These have been both plants and animals. The famous Arctic explorer, Sir John Franklin, at one time Governor of Tasmania, reported that he had seen a carp, reviced by means of thawing leap about vigorously after it had been frozen hard for 36 hours.

Similar successful experiments have been recorded in regard to frogs (but, as schoolboy physiologists are well aware frogs can stand almost anything); snails pike, goldfish, myriopods, and bacteria. Piotet an experimenter in low temperatures had fish frozen hard enough to be snapped in two or ground to powder yet other fish, similarly frozen, recovered life on being thawed. Other experimenters of standing have in the past been similarly successful with fishes and toads.

FROZEN FROGS.

Their tests, however, are admittedly old, and may not measure up to the more rigid and exacting standards of modern science. Nevertheless, recent experiments have settled beyond all dispute that certain lower animals and muscles of forgs can be frozen to extremely low temperatures, and yet resume life after thawing. A moss containing certain tiny worms (rotifers) was frozen in liquid helium for seven hours. When it was again moistened with water, the creatures came to life and showed no trace of injury.

Freezing in such cases as this is almost instaneous, the bodies of the victim being so tiny. The various particle of their being will continue their interactions after thawing just as they did before they were frozen. Since chemical change has almost disappeared at temperatures as low as minus 128 degrees Centigrade, matter capable of living which is kept at that temperatres, will be preserved almost indefinitily.

If tiny animals may be kept in cold storage for, perhaps, centuries, can this process be applied to man? Man is to large to be frozen almost simultaneously. Perhaps the body (still living) might be made susceptible to freeying by some pdeliminary method of embalming.

MAN IN COLD STORAGE.

The social effects of the success of such a experiment would, of course, be remarkable A lad of 18 might desire to go into frozen retirement **for 300 years—or longer.** If h lived for 70 years old perhaps he might make an arrangement with Profe sor Voron off which would extend that period), he would, assuming that he was revived for 12 months every 30-1st year, spread himself out, so to speak, over 15,000 years. The Wandering Jew would be a mere infant by comparison, and he would be a runner-up to Melchizedek, which it will be remembered, "had neither beginning nor end of days." By taking only a month "out of store" every 300 years, he could extend his survival for 180,000 years; but a month would be hardly sufficient to place him abreast of the developments which had taken place during his hibernation.

The idea opens immense and fascinating prospects; but it is unlikely that this perenial Man, or Human Repeating Decimal, or whatever one likes to call him, would be at all popular with those historians who had dealt with the ages past in which he had lived. He would be too fond of putting them right.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Scenes of extraordinary activities, almost the whole day, marked the Bombay Municipal Corporation General Election on Tuesday. Our photo shows a general view of the heavy rush in the C (Bhules hwar) Ward where 26 candidates contested 16 seats.

Lady canvassers busy securing votes for Mr. Mehisheri, a Congress candidate

Mr H P Mody (standing) who has been returned unopposed to the Corporation by the Millowners' Association, Sir Din shaw Petit is sitting to the right of Mr. H P Mody.

COMPULSORY PHYSICAL TRAINING IN COLLEGES

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Though the whole of the Poona Compulsory Physical Training Committee's report is not before us, a perusal of its summary as it appears in the Press brings out some facts that call for comment.

1. It is said that 2,300 male students of the three colleges of Poona were medically examined before starting the scheme of Compulsory Physical Training; but it is not stated how many of them were exempted or rejected as unfit even for this elementary physical training.

2. Compulsory physical training was imparted in three alternate courses, viz., (a) European Physical Training; (b) Indian Gymnastics; and (c) Surya Namaskars, it being left to the student's choice to take up whichever course he liked. But the summary does not mention the number of students that adopted each course.

As this Compulsory Physical Training scheme was put into practice for two or three full terms, another question that naturally arises is—"Was any record kept to find the relative merits of the three different systems of compulsory physical training?" But the summary is silent on this important matter. Nor does it mention if any chronic cases of ailments were cured by any of the three systems during the two or three terms—a period sufficiently long for testing the efficacy of each of the courses. Will the object of the Bombay University—the checking of the physical and intellectual degeneration of College students—be attained by the scheme worked by the Compulsory Physical Training Committee?

3. We learn that compulsory physical training was given on alternate days of the week, viz., three days only during the week, Sunday being a Sabbath or holiday. When we take into consideration the number of Sundays, national holidays, long seasonal vacations and wet season, the actual exercising days of a College will not, we fear, exceed one hundred. Of the 365 days of the year, then, a student will have, at most, the advantage of compulsory physical training for one hundred days only.

We further don't understand how the few European and Hindu gymnasiums would accommodate all the students of the Poona Colleges in the rains, even if the Committee wished to have the exercises done under roof.

To do any exercise spasmodically twice or thrice a week and to expect great benefit is just like throwing a sprat to catch a whale. If you want maximum results the exercise must be done 'daily', methodically and continuously. This is the experience and teaching of authorities on physical culture, like Bernarr Macfadden, J. P. Muller, etc.

4. Now we place before the public the result of the relative merits of Surya Namaskars and native gymnastics, arrived at independently of us. Having been completely cured of chronic stomachache by the Namaskar exercise, Mr. S. H. Javadekar, Head Master, Marathi School, Indapur, District Poona, tried both the systems to find which was superior. Says he: "Another idea soon struck me. I wished to find by actual comparison if "Jor" and "Baithaks" also, if daily and methodically practised, would produce the same results. I, therefore, made two batches, each consisting of 25 boys of almost the same age, strength, stature and circumstances. Their individual measurements and weights were recorded in a Register specially kept for the purpose, before each batch commenced its own form of exercise. The same period of time was allotted to both the parties to do their respective exercises. Twelve months' regular practice conducted under my personal supervision proved the decided superiority of Surya Namaskars over 'Jors' and 'Baithaks'."

Similar is the verdict of many schoolmasters in the Aundh State.—Yours, etc.,

CHIEF OF AUNDH.

Aundh,
Dist. Satara,
Jan. 26.

A CRUEL PRACTICE IN C. P. & BERARS

—:o:—

NEEDLESS TORTURE OF BEASTS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—On my way home back from the Calcutta Congress, I happened to travel in parts of C. P. and Berars and was painfully surprised to see all reasonable people tolerate such a violence to animals. Here the farmers while driving, use what 'tutari', (i.e., a straight piece of bamboo with a sharp nail stuck to it at one end) to urge on the oxen. the driver thrusts this 'tutari' in to the sides of the oxen, sometimes causing a wound with profuse blood. The wonder of it all is that the so-called respectable and gentlemanly occupants of these vehicles never raise a word of protest against this cruelty. Poor dumb beasts are helpless in such a manner. All the bodies formed to organize resistance against torture wherever and whenever taken notice of, such as Humanitarian Leagues, must take up cudgels on behalf of these dumb beasts. Every man of feeling cannot but desire to put a stop to such a horrible practice by all the force of law at his command. I earnestly urge all humanitarian people of C. P. and Berars to put a stop to the evil practice of using "tutari".—Yours

G. V. KAUJALGI.

GUJARAT COLLEGE IMBROGLIO

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The impreceedented strike of the students of the Gujarat College is assuming graver proportions on account of the callous and condemnable indifferentism on the part of Government and the self-created false notions of prestige on the part of the Principal. The events leading to the strike have been more than sufficiently made known to the public and there would hardly be a single individual—excepting perhaps persons of perverted mentality—who would fail to find justification for the strike. The continuation of the strike for such a length of time coupled with the seemingly unperturbed attitude of the authorities concerned supplies one with sufficient data to draw an inference that the policy of the Principal is approved by the Government; not only this, but the Government seems to be fully prepared to back up the Principal in putting down the moves that the students may be advised to adopt looking to the exigencies of the circumstances. The Education Department is a transferred subject and is apparently, within the control of a Minister supposed to be responsible to the Council; but the seemingly inocuous silence on the part of the Education Minister not only indicate his inability to do anything but is pregnant with ominous portents. The term of nearly all the students has already run out. The duty cast on them is nearly discharged. Now commences the duty of those that have congratulated these brave students, the citizens of Ahmedabad and the students of the Bombay Presidency. Series of lectures are being regularly delivered on the sands of Sabarmati every evening, but now a stage has been reached for an xtensive constructive programme. It cannot be gainsaid that more than fifty percent of the strike students are of very moderate means. They would perhaps not mind a sacrifice of one year, but the financial strain would tell heavily upon them. A scheme must be chalked out for raising the funds which might go towards the disbursement of unavoidably neccessary college expenses of such students. Secondly, a vigorous campaign must be carried on calling upon the students in the whole of the Bombay Presidency to boycott the University Examination till satisfactory way out of the present imbroglio is found out. Some such pressure must be brought about to bring the brass-bound bureaucrats to book and sooner it is done better would it be for the student world.—Yours etc.

SARABHAI DALAL.

Ahmedabad, Jan. 28.

ADMINISTRATION IN CENTRAL INDIA

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the absence of any public report regarding the administration of transferred subjects by British officers in selected areas and by Indian Ministers in Regular Provinces during these days of scrutiny and investigations by politicians, I am confined to solicit the favour of your generously giving some prominent place to the follwoing questions of general interest, which are in connection with the control of transferred departments in the British administered areas of Central India.

1. Have the various smaller administered areas in the charge of Central Government, in Rajputana, Mysore, Hyderabad, Baroda and Aden, etc., any one to look after their interest in the Legislative Assembly?

2. What is the amount of municipal revenues of Indore Residency, Sehore Camp, Nowgong, Mhow and Neemuch (British towns)

3. Are there any non-official Presidents of Municipal Committees. How many elected and nominated members? Has Sehore and Nowgong any municipal system at all for conducting public administration?

4. Is it true that all Municipal Secretaries and Executive officers are either Government officials or retired pensioners and that the public has no voice in their selection?

5. What municipal areas and municipal concessions are enjoyed by the Local Fund administrators without any public interference?

6. Is it a fact that there are no arrangements for the actual effective inspection of municipal revenues and activities by higher authorities at Indore, Manpur and Sehore, etc.?

7. How many of these British towns are in charge of Indian medical officers?

8. Who is the head of the Public Works Department. How many Hindus and Mahomedans are gazetted officers?

9. Has any place got a Government High and Middle School? How does education here and in neighbouring towns in Indian States and other provincial towns compare? How are the Headmasters and other Educational officials treated in matter of pay and pensions in comparison with clerks in other branches of Government service?

10. What are the arrangements of for the collegiate and technical education of the tax-payers?

11. In primary education free and compulsory in any British town in Central India as it is in some of the Indian States?

12. Is there any higher school for the education of Hindu and Mussalman girls, what proportion of public revenue is spent over the girls' schools? How many competent and qualified Head Mistresses and Principals are engaged to improve female education in the leading cantonments?

13. Is it a fact and is there any truth in it that the education (Male, Female, Collegiate and Vocational) is indirectly administered and shaped by the Missionaries though the funds come out of the pocket of British Indian tax-payers. If not what technical qualification is possessed by the head of the Education Department for the central places?—Yours, etc.,

TAPALRAM GANGARAM,
President,
Arya Samaj, Mhow Ranipur,
Bundelkand, Central India.

—:o:—

TRADE IN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

—:o:—

PRICES

The trend of commodity prices, as indicated by "Bradstreet's" index on December 1st, was slightly upward in November. Strength in provisions, metals, naval stores and hides and leather contributed to the rise, against an easing off in fruits and livestock. As compared with December 1st, 1927, prices are slightly lower and the trend of this index throughout 1928 has been generally, though not severely, down ward. "Dun's" index, at Dol. 193.543 showed a fractional gain over the preceding month and a year ago, but was 3 per cent. below the May 1st index, the year's high point. The weekly wholesale commodity price index of the "Annalist" on December 11th stood at 147.7 per cent. of the 1913 average. Farm prices declined by 3 points between October 15th and November 15th and on the latter date, the index of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics was 134 per cent. above the pre-war level, as against 137 per cent. a year ago.

COTTON GOODS.

Toward the end of November cotton goods trading recovered from the comparative dullness in the first half of the month and total sales for the month proved to be fairly large, with quotations generally stronger. Prices of cotton yarns and fabrics, in the main, have followed an upward trend since the low point in September, but they still average below the levels of a year ago, although raw cotton quotations are higher. Sales of standard cotton cloths in November, while smaller than in October or September, were 9.7 per cent. greater than the month's production. Reflecting curtailment in output, stocks of standard goods have declined steadily since midsummer and unfilled orders have shown a constant monthly increase. At the beginning of December, stocks were 1.5 per cent. lower than on November 1, and 16 per cent below the high point in August, although 33 per cent. larger than a year ago. Unfilled orders increased by 5.5 per cent. during November and at the end of the month, were about 91 per cent. above the low level of July, and 52 per cent ahead of the corresponding figure in 1927. Improvement in the foreign textile situation is indicated by the increased demand for American cotton, with exports to date exceeding the total of a year ago by about 668,000 bales or [illegible] per cent.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hall Building Old Custom House Road, Bombay.